U3780-2

N L S

HANDBOOK

1990

The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience

Center for Human Resource Research
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio
1990

This Handbook was prepared under Contract #J-9-J-7-0090 with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. None of its content is to be construed as necessarily representing the official position or policy of the Department of Labor.

PREFACE

This volume is designed as a general guide to the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS) and is intended for three major categories of readers. Persons who wish to ascertain whether their research interests can be served by NLS data will find useful the detailed descriptions of the surveys, the samples covered, and the types of information collected. For those wishing to acquire NLS data or to further explore the applicability of the NLS for their research needs, information is provided on the availability and costs of the various NLS data files and documentation packages.

Secondly, for those who have acquired NLS data, this handbook also serves as a guide to utilizing the tapes and documentation. Information on the major characteristics of the Original Cohort and NLSY data files, descriptions of tape format and coding conventions, as well as sample programs for accessing NLS data are provided. The content of each of the documentation items is described along with a 'Quick Reference Guide to NLS Documentation' containing an index to terms and sample pages from the NLS codebooks and indices.

Finally, for those interested in research generated from the National Longitudinal Surveys, the handbook provides a publication list of the NLS research reports prepared over the past 20 years by the Center's research staff. These reports include the major cohort research volumes prepared under contract for the U.S. Department of Labor as well as other special reports generated by Center investigators. Information on the content and availability of the *NLS Annotated Bibliography 1968-1989* is provided and the handbook concludes with a bibliography of select NLS research conducted over the past decade.

The Center would like to take this opportunity to thank the many people in the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration who not only developed the original idea for the NLS but have supported it both financially and professionally since 1965; the personnel of the Demographic Surveys Division of the Bureau of the Census who have collected data on four of the cohorts since 1966; the staff of NORC who have collected the information on the NLSY since 1979; the staff of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development who have financially and intellectually supported the supplemental questions on fertility and the Children of the NLSY surveys; the thousands of individuals throughout the United States who consented to be the subjects of the study; and the present and past staff members of the Center for Human Resource Research at The Ohio State University who have been responsible for the design of the study, variable construction, and on-going NLS research. In 1986, the supervision of the NLS was moved to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a transition which has been greatly facilitated by the enthusiasm of BLS staff.

Finally, it is most appropriate to acknowledge the contributions of Herbert S. Parnes, the late Michael Borus, and Kenneth I. Wolpin, project directors of the NLS from its inception through 1987. Through their exemplary leadership, creativity and patience, they have created this unique data set, built a staff to maintain it, and scrupulously guarded the principle of its public availability.

Randall J. Olsen
Principal Investigator

THE CENTER FOR HUMAN RESOURCE RESEARCH

The Center for Human Resource Research was founded in 1965 as a multidisciplinary research institution concerned with the problems associated with human resource development, conservation and utilization. Its focus on poverty and unemployment in the U.S. and on the economic and social transformation of the third-world, particularly Latin America, has resulted in investigations of the educational and health systems as well as labor market institutions of these nations. To conduct these studies, the Center has received funding from the U.S. Departments of Labor, State, Defense, and Health and Human Services, the National Science Foundation, various state and local agencies and private foundations. The Center is affiliated with the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences of The Ohio State University.

The largest Center project is the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS). The NLS have been the responsibility of the Center since 1965, with continuing support from the United States Department of Labor. This project has involved repeated interviews over a twenty-year period with five groups of the United States population: older men age 45-59 in 1966; mature women age 30-44 in 1967; young men age 14 to 24 in 1966; young women age 14-24 in 1968; and youth age 14 to 21 in 1979. As of this writing, the Center has managed 63 sets of interviews. The Center designs the survey instruments, oversees the field work, and then generates and disseminates fully-documented and well-organized data sets to researchers in government, private research organizations, and universities around the world. Data are released to all users at the same time and on the same basis; charges for materials cover only costs.

Data for the original four cohorts, representing 20,000 individuals, have been collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In 1979, an additional cohort of 12,686 young men and women between the ages of 14 and 21 was added and interviews have been conducted annually with this cohort. In 1986 and 1988, measurements of the socioemotional, cognitive, and physiological development of the children of female respondents of this youth cohort were collected, producing a unique data set for the examination of such effects as parental education, poverty status, health care, and drug and alcohol use on children. Field work for the youth cohort is handled by the National Opinion Research Center - NORC.

The Center maintains a library, including reference works and current periodicals. Through facilities linked to the university computer and its own in-house computer, the Center's data processing staff provide statistical, technical, and programming support for all users of National Longitudinal Surveys data.

For more information on specific Center activities, interested persons should contact: Director, Center for Human Resource Research, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43221-2418.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE NLS RESEARCH PROJECT	1
Development of the NLS	1
Purposes of the Surveys	2
Research Uses of the NLS	3
Administration of the Project	3
Current Status and Directions	4
Organization of the Handbook	4
References	5
SURVEY METHODOLOGY	7
Original Four Cohorts	7
Census Sampling Procedures	7
Survey Design	10
Survey Development	10
Survey Content	10
Field Work	11
The Interview Schedules	11
Interview Methods	13
The Interviewers	15
Interview Materials	16
The Questionnaire	16
The Interviewer's Reference Manual	16
Household Record Cards	17
High School Survey	17
Other Interviewing Materials	17
Data Processing and Cleaning Procedures	18
Editing and Coding Procedures	18
Variable Creation	18
Consistency Checks	19
Sample Representativeness	19
Base Year Sampling Weights	19
Sampling Weight Readjustments	21
Attrition and Sample Representativeness	21
NLSY	23
NORC Sampling Procedures	23
The Civilian Samples	23
The Military Sample	26
Survey Design	27
Survey Development	27
Survey Content	28
Field Work	28
Interview Schedule	28
Interview Methods	29
The Interviewers	30

Interview Materials 33
Face Sheet 33
Information Sheet 34
Locator Sheet 34
Household Interview Forms 34
The Questionnaire 35
The Interviewer's Reference Manual (Question by Question Specifications) 36
Employer Supplement 36
Calendar 36
Income Tables 1980-1986 36
Form J 37
Fertility Supplement 1983 37
Children's Record Form 37
Caretaker Locating Form 37
Drug Use Supplement 1988 37
Childhood Residence Calendar 1988 38
Child Assessment Survey Instruments 38
Mother Supplements 1986 & 1988 38
Child Supplements 1986 & 1988 39
Child Self-Administered Supplement 1988 40
Data Processing and Cleaning Procedures 42
Editing and Coding Procedures 42
Variable Creation 43
Sample Representativeness 44
Base Year Sampling Weights 44
Attrition 44
Weighting 45
Design Effects 46
References 47

VARIABLE AND FILE DESCRIPTIONS 49
Selected Variables: Original Cohort and NLSY Main Files 49
Special Aspects of NLS Data 51
Selected Variable Tables by NLS Cohort & Year 53
Multiple Respondent Households 105
Original Cohorts 105
NLSY 108
Special NLSY Data Collections 108
High School & Transcript Surveys (1979-1983) 108
Profile of American Youth - ASVAB (1980) 109
Illegal Activities (1980) 110
Alcohol & Substance Use (1982-1985 and 1988) 111
Child Assessments (1986 and 1988) 111
Constructed NLSY Data Files 116
Supplemental Geocode Data (1979-1988) 116
Fertility Data & the Supplemental Fertility File (1982-1986 and 1988) 118
Workhistory Data (1979-1988) 119
Merged Child-Mother Data File (1979-1988) 121

Women's Support Network Tape (1983-1985) 126

NLS TAPES & COMPACT DISCS 127
Original Cohort Data Files 127
Current Releases 127
Variable Attributes 128
Tape Format 128
Standardized Coding Conventions 131
NLSY Main & Constructed Data Files 132
Current Releases 132
NLSY File Structure 134
Tape Format 137
Standardized Coding Conventions 139
Guidelines for Data Management: NLS Magnetic Tapes 140
Compact Disc Read-Only Memory (CD-ROMs) 141
Clearinghouse for Data Problems 144
Tape/Compact Disc Ordering Information 144
Accessing NLS Data at OSU 145
Note to Customers Outside the Continental United States 145
NLS Tape Order Form 147
NLSY CD-ROM Order Form 149
NLSY Geocode Data: Licensing Requirements and Agreement 151
NLSY File Descriptions 1979-1988 159

SPECIAL USER SERVICES 177
NLSERVE@OHSTHR 177
Staff Assistance 178
Data Retrievals 179

NLS DOCUMENTATION 181
Original Cohorts Documentation Items 181
Census Survey Instruments 181
The Codebook 181
Attachments 182
Codebook Supplement - Appendices 185
KWIC Index and Dictionary of Acceptable Keywords 185
Numeric Index 185
Flow Charts 185
Error Updates 186
Optional Documentation Items 186
Original Cohort Relationship Tape Documentation 186
NLSY Main File Documentation Items 186
NLSY Survey Instruments 186
Background Materials 186
The Codebook 187
Attachments and Appendices 187

KWIC Index and Dictionary of Keywords 190
Numeric Index 190
Optional NLSY Documentation Items 190
NLSY Special File Documentation Items 192
NLSY 1979-1988 Workhistory Documentation 192
NLSY 1979-1988 Geocode Documentation 193
NLSY 1979-1988 Child Files Documentation 194
CD-ROM Supplemental Documentation 195
Campus Availability: OSU Users 196
NLS Documentation Ordering Information & Order Form 197
Note to Customers Outside the Continental United States 197
NLS Documentation Order Form 199
Quick Reference Guide to NLS Documentation 201
Sample Pages from the Codebooks, Numeric & KWIC Indices 203
NLS Documentation Item Descriptions 207

NLS PUBLICATIONS 215
General Publications 215
The NLS Handbook 1990 215
The NLSY Child Handbook 1989 215
The NLSUPDATE Newsletter 216
The NLS Annotated Bibliographies 216
NLS Research Summaries 217
Research Reports 217
Major NLS Cohort Research Volumes 218
Older Men's Cohort 218
Young Men's Cohort 220
Mature Women's Cohort 223
Young Women's Cohort 225
NLSY 227
Research Papers and Reports 232
Note to Customers Outside the Continental United States 240
NLS Publication Request Form 241

PUBLISHED NLS RESEARCH: 1979-1989 243
Call for NLS Research Form 283

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Completion Rates by NLS Cohort for the Initial and Latest Survey Years 9
Table 2. Interview Schedules and Retention Rates: Original Four Cohorts 12
Table 3. Distribution of NLSY Respondents Interviewed in 1979 by Sample Type, Race, and Sex 24
Table 4. Distribution of NLSY Military Respondents Interviewed in 1979 by Sex and Type of Military Service 26
Table 5. Interview Schedules and Retention Rates: NLSY 32
Table 6. NLSY Main Survey Instruments 1979-1988 41
Table 7. Selected Variables by Cohort: Original Cohort and NLSY Main Files 50
Table 8. Selected Variables by Survey Year: Older Men 45-59 in 1966 55
Table 9. Selected Variables by Survey Year: Mature Women 30-44 in 1967 63
Table 10. Selected Variables by Survey Year: Young Men 14-24 in 1966 73
Table 11. Selected Variables by Survey Year: Young Women 14-24 in 1968 83
Table 12. Selected Variables by Survey Year: NLSY 14-21 in 1979 93
Table 13. Original Cohort Pairs in the Initial and Latest Survey Years 106
Table 14. Children Eligible to Take Each Assessment: Preliminary Estimates from the 1988 NLSY Child Survey 113
Table 15. NLSY 1979-1988 Main Data Files 135
Table 16. NLSY Main Data Files by Research Topic 136
Table 17. CHRR-Generated Public Documentation: The Original Cohorts 183
Table 18. CHRR-Generated Public Documentation: NLSY Main Files 191

1

THE NLS RESEARCH PROJECT

Development of the NLS

The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS) began in the mid-1960s when the Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research of the United States Department of Labor (DOL) contracted with the Center for Human Resource Research (CHRR) of The Ohio State University to conduct longitudinal studies of the labor market experience of four groups in the United States population: men 45 to 59 years of age, women 30 to 44 years of age, and young men and women 14 to 24 years of age (hereafter referred to, respectively, as the "Older Men," "Mature Women," "Young Men," and "Young Women" cohorts).

These four groups of Americans were selected because each faced important labor market decisions which were of special concern to policy makers. The initial plan called for annual interviews over a five-year period with a nationally-representative sample of approximately 5,000 individuals in each age/sex group. Six interviews were planned with each cohort and initial surveys were conducted during 1966 through 1968. Due to cost considerations, it was decided after the second survey of the Older Men to interview the two older age groups biennially rather than annually. The Mature Women's cohort was interviewed in both 1971 and 1972 in order to permit a survey at the end of the five-year period. Due to their greater mobility, the younger cohorts were to continue to be interviewed annually. As the five-year period drew to a close, the relatively high retention rates that had been experienced (Older Men, 83 percent; Mature Women, 88 percent; Young Men, 76 percent; and Young Women, 90 percent) and the widespread interest generated by these data led to the decision to continue the surveys beyond the period originally contemplated. With the advice of an interdisciplinary advisory panel, plans were made to cover an additional five-year period for each cohort by means of two brief biennial telephone surveys and a face-to-face interview ten years after the original survey.

During 1976, consideration was given to yet another extension of the study. After a questionnaire survey of all known NLS data users and the recommendations of a panel of experts convened by the Department of Labor, a decision was reached in 1977 to: (1) continue the surveys of the four original cohorts for an additional five years (as long as attrition did not become a problem); and (2) begin a new longitudinal study of a panel of young men and young women. The latter study was initiated to permit a replication of the analysis of the earlier

cohorts of youth and also to help evaluate the expanded employment and training programs for youth legislated by the 1977 amendments to the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). To these ends, a national probability sample was drawn of young women and young men between the ages of 14 and 21, with overrepresentation of blacks, Hispanics, and economically disadvantaged whites. With funding from the Department of Defense and the Armed Services, an additional group of young persons serving in the Armed Forces was selected for interviewing. This sample of civilian and military youth, hereafter called the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), was interviewed for the first time in early 1979. Reinterviews with the civilian youth sample have occurred annually since that time; the military sample was interviewed from 1979 through 1984.

Purposes of the Surveys

The primary purpose of the NLS has been the collection of data on the labor force experience (current labor force and employment status, work history, and characteristics of current/last job) of these five groups of Americans. In addition, information has been gathered on a regular basis on a range of factors potentially impacting labor market attachment: investments in education and training; geographic region of residence and local labor market conditions; the formative influence of parents; current marital status and family responsibilities; financial characteristics; work-related attitudes and aspirations; as well as such potentially delimiting factors as health problems and job discrimination.

With the advent of the NLSY in the late 70s, the content of the surveys expanded and diversified reflecting the interests of other governmental agencies in addition to the DOL. As stated earlier, support from the Department of Defense and Armed Services made possible the 1979-1984 interviews with 1,280 youth enlisted in the military. In a 1980 study jointly sponsored by the Departments of Defense and Labor, the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery was administered to the civilian and military youth samples. Beginning in 1979, a five-year cooperative effort of the National Center for Research in Vocational Education and CHRR resulted in a survey of the high schools of civilian NLSY respondents and the collection of detailed transcript information on high school completers. In 1981, the National Institute of Education sponsored a set of time-use questions. Alcohol and substance abuse questions were added to the 1982-1985 and 1988 youth surveys with funding from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Finally, the 1986 and 1988 administration of a battery of cognitive, socioemotional assessment instruments to children of female NLSY respondents, as well as the development of the 1982-1986/1988 fertility and the child care components of the youth surveys were made possible through funding from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Research Uses of the NLS

NLS data have served for twenty years as an important tool for economists, sociologists, and other researchers in the study of the determinants of labor supply, earnings and income distribution, job search and separation, labor market inequities, and human capital investments. In addition, these data have been used to study the impact of governmental policies/programs and various social-psychological factors on labor force participation.

The broad range of core NLS data coupled with the recent topical expansion of the youth surveys, the on-going longitudinal nature of the data, and the replication of cohorts across time make the NLS a rich and yet-to-be-fully exploited source of data for the continued study of such issues as: life cycle changes, the family, the aging process and retirement decisions of women as well as men, geographic and occupational mobility, as well as a host of other topical and methodological analyses.

Several comprehensive reviews of NLS research (Bielby, Hawley, and Bills 1979; Daymont and Andrisani 1983) and an annotated bibliography of NLS research published annually by the Center (Center for Human Resource Research 1989) summarize much of the work that has been conducted on the NLS since the mid-60s. The continued relevance of the NLS for the research community in general as well as for policy members at the federal, state, and local levels is succinctly summarized in *The Future of the NLS: A Report from the NSF Conference on the Future of the NLS and the NLS Technical Review Committee* (Center for Human Resource Research 1989).

Administration of the Project

Responsibility for the administration of the NLS has been shared by three separate organizations: The Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University; NORC (formerly the National Opinion Research Center) at the University of Chicago; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

While the specific tasks of these three organizations have varied over the lifetime of the project, CHRR has maintained essential responsibility for design of the survey instruments, data analysis, report preparation, and data dissemination. Sample design, field work, and data reduction tasks for the original cohorts have, under a separate contract with the DOL, remained with Census while NORC has performed similar tasks for the NLSY.

Close interaction and cooperation have existed over the years between both CHRR and the Census Bureau, and between the Center and NORC. CHRR staff have frequently been present at training sessions in which interviewers were instructed in the content of the interview schedules. In pretests and on a number of occasions in actual surveys, CHRR personnel have accompanied interviewers in order to have a firsthand view of how the interviews were conducted. On the other hand, while interview content was principally the responsibility of CHRR, the Census Bureau and NORC provided valuable advice based on their long experience with similar surveys.

Current Status and Directions

Each of the four original cohorts has been surveyed at least twelve times since the mid-60s. Interviews are on-going with the Mature Women and Young Women cohorts with the fifteenth interview of each cohort conducted during 1988-1989. While surveys of both cohorts of men, the Older Men and Young Men, were discontinued in the early 80s, plans are currently underway to reinterview in 1990, with support from the National Institute on Aging, the approximately 2,600 current members of the Older Men's cohort and the 2,400 widows or next-of-kin of deceased cohort members. Data from this 1990 resurvey of the Older Men's cohort will be supplemented by several additional data collections: death certificate information on the date and cause of respondent's death and, for respondents who sign release forms, Social Security and Medicare benefit information from the Social Security and Health Care Financing Administrations. Annual interviews continue to be conducted with NLSY respondents with the twelfth survey planned for 1990.

NLS data files that will be available to the public during 1990 include: Older Men 1966-1983, Mature Women 1967-1987, Young Men 1966-1981, Young Women 1968-1987, and NLSY 1979-1988. Special NLSY data files (the 1979-1988 Geocode, the 1979-1988 Workhistory, and the 1979-1988 Child Data) will also be released during this period. Projected releases for 1991 include: Mature Women 1967-1989, Young Women 1968-1988, and the various 1979-1989 NLSY data files.

While NLS data will continue to be distributed on magnetic tape, the Center has undertaken the project of converting the various NLS data sets to compact disc. During early 1989, NLSY 1979-1987 data were released on compact disc read-only memory (CD-ROM) units. Projected release dates of forthcoming NLSY CD-ROMs are detailed in Section 4 of this handbook.

In October 1988, a conference on the future of the NLS, sponsored by the National Science Foundation, was held in Washington, DC. Representatives from a wide variety of private and public agencies met to discuss data collection needs of government and the research community and the continued relevance of the NLS in meeting those needs. Recommendations from that conference for continued surveys of the NLS as well as for development of new cohorts can be found in *The Future of the NLS: A Report* (Center for Human Resource Research 1989).

Organization of the Handbook

The remainder of this handbook is organized into six major sections:

Section 2 provides technical information on sampling procedures, survey design, field work, sample representativeness, and the data processing and cleaning procedures utilized in generating data for each of the five NLS cohorts.

Section 3 overviews the primary NLS variables, details by survey year the specific variables collected for each cohort, and discusses each of the NLSY special data collections and constructed data files.

Section 4 summarizes the NLS data files and compact discs currently available to the public and provides cost and ordering information. For researchers actively involved in utilizing NLS data, the major characteristics of the data files and guidelines for data management are presented.

Section 5 describes the key pieces of NLS documentation which are available to both tape purchasers as well as other researchers exploring the applicability of NLS data. Documentation ordering information and, for users of NLS documentation, a "Quick Reference Guide to NLS Documentation" are included.

Section 6 lists the various general publications as well as NLS research reports which are available from the Center.

Section 7 offers the reader a bibliography of published NLS research conducted over the past decade.

References

BIELBY, WILLIAM T.; HAWLEY, CLIFFORD B.; and BILLS, DAVID. "Research Uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys." R&D Monograph 62, U.S. Department of Labor, 1979.

BORUS, MICHAEL E. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I. "The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: Past and Future Uses to Study Labor Market Policy Questions". *Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung* 4 (1984): 428-438.

CENTER FOR HUMAN RESOURCE RESEARCH. *The Future of the NLS: A Report from the NSF Conference on the Future of the NLS and the NLS Technical Review Committee*. 1989 [1006]

CENTER FOR HUMAN RESOURCE RESEARCH. *The NLS Annotated Bibliography 1968-1989*. Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1989. [1002]

CHERLIN, ANDREW. "The National Longitudinal Surveys and Sociological Research." *Contemporary Sociology* 9,4 (July 1980): 512-515.

DAYMONT, THOMAS N. and ANDRISANI, PAUL J. "The Research Uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys: An Update." *Review of Public Data Use* (October 1983): 203-310.

LEIGH, DUANE. "The National Longitudinal Surveys: A Selective Survey of Recent Evidence". *Review of Public Data Use* 10 (October 1983): 185-201.

O'NEILL, JUNE O. "Some Relevant Policy Uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys." *Social Indicators Newsletter* 18 (September 1983): 1-10.

PARNES, HERBERT S. "Longitudinal Surveys: Prospects and Problems." *Monthly Labor Review* 95 (February 1972): 11-15.

PARNES, HERBERT S. "The National Longitudinal Surveys: An Interim Assessment." In: *Manpower Research and Labor Economics*, G.L. Swanson, et. al., eds., Sage Publications, 1979.

PARNES, HERBERT S. "National Longitudinal Surveys: Lessons for Human Resource Policy." In: *Current Issues in the Relationship between Manpower Research and Policy*, Special Report of the National Commission for Manpower Policy, 1976.

2

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This section provides technical information on the sampling procedures, survey design, field work, and data processing procedures utilized to generate data on the five NLS cohorts. The primary responsibility for certain of these tasks, i.e., sample selection, field work, and data cleaning has resided since the project's inception within two separate organizations: the Census Bureau for the Original Cohorts and NORC for the NLSY. The methods used by each as well as the role of the Center in coordinating survey design activities and preparing data for distribution are discussed below. This section concludes with a discussion of sampling weights and design effects.

Original Four Cohorts

Census Sampling Procedures

Each of the four original NLS samples was designed to represent the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States at the time of the initial survey. Each age-sex cohort is represented by a multi-stage probability sample located in 235 sample areas comprising 485 counties and independent cities representing every state and the District of Columbia. The samples were drawn by the Bureau of the Census from the primary sampling units (PSUs) that had been selected for the experimental Monthly Labor Survey conducted between early 1964 and late 1966. A primary sample unit is composed of either a single county or group of counties (SMSA). In certain special situations, state-defined units are termed "independent cities" or "parishes." In these instances, such units are used in the definition of primary sample units. The 235 sample areas were selected by grouping all of the nation's counties and independent cities into about 1,900 PSUs and further forming 235 strata of one or more PSUs that are relatively homogeneous according to socioeconomic characteristics. Within each of the strata, a single PSU was selected to represent the stratum. Within each PSU, a probability sample of housing units was selected to represent the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Since one of the survey requirements was to provide separate reliable statistics for blacks, households in predominantly black enumeration districts (EDs) were selected at a rate between three and four times that for households in predominantly white EDs. The sample was designed to provide approximately 5,000 interviews for each of the four cohorts--about 1,500 blacks and 3,500 whites. When this requirement was examined in light of the expected number of persons in each age-sex-race group, it was found that about 42,000 households would be required in order to find the requisite number of blacks in each age-sex group.

An initial sample of about 42,000 housing units was selected and a screening interview took place in March and April 1966. Of this number, about 7,500 units were found to be either vacant, occupied by persons whose usual residence was elsewhere, changed from residential use, or demolished. On the other hand, about 900 additional units were found created within existing living space or changed from what had been nonresidential space. Thus 35,360 housing units were available for interview, from which usable information was collected for 34,662 households, a completion rate of 98.0 percent.

Following the initial interview and screening operation, 5,518 males age 45-59 were designated to be interviewed. These were sampled differentially within four strata: whites in white EDs (i.e., EDs which contained predominantly white households), blacks in white EDs, whites in black EDs, and blacks in black EDs.

The original plan called for using the initial screening to select all four samples. However, it was decided to rescreen the sample in the fall of 1966 before the first interview of the young men, since a seven-month delay between the initial screening and final interview seemed inordinate considering the mobility of young men in their late teens and early twenties. To increase efficiency, it was decided to stratify the sample for the rescreening by the presence or absence of a 14- to 24-year-old male in the household. The probability was high that a household which contained a 14- to 24-year-old in March would also have one in September. However, to insure that the sample also represented persons who had moved into sample households in the intervening period, a sample of addresses that previously had no 14- to 24-year-old males was also included in the screening operation.

This phase of the screening began in early September 1966. Since a telephone number had been recorded for most households at the time of the initial interview, every attempt was made to complete the short screening interview by telephone. Following the screening operation, the same differential sampling process that had been used in the case of the Older Men cohort produced 5,713 young men aged 14 to 24 who were designated to be interviewed.

The rescreened sample of households from which the sample of young men was drawn was also used to obtain the sample of women 30 to 44 years of age. Using the same type of differential sampling ratio described above, 5,393 mature women were selected for interview. Finally, from the same group of households, a sample of 5,533 young women aged 14 to 24 as of January 1, 1968 was designated.

Initial interviews with each of the four cohorts occurred between 1966 and 1968. Over 90% of the individuals designated for interviewing responded to each of the first year interviews: 5,020 or 91% of the older men and 5,225 or 92% of the young men were interviewed in 1966; 5,083 (94%) of the mature women were interviewed in 1967; and 5,159 or 93% of the designated young women were interviewed in 1968. Completion rates for the initial and latest survey years of each of the four Original Cohorts are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Completion Rates by NLS Cohort for the Initial and Latest Survey Years

NLS Cohort	Designated for Interviewing	Number and Percent Interviewed Initial Survey Year	Number and Percent[a] Interviewed Last/Latest Survey Year
Older Men	5,518	5,020 (91%/1966)	2,634 (52%/1983)
Mature Women	5,393	5,083 (94%/1967)	3,241 (64%/1987)
Young Men	5,713	5,225 (92%/1966)	3,398 (65%/1981)
Young Women	5,533	5,159 (93%/1968)	3,510 (68%/1988)
NLSY			
Total	14,574	12,686 (87%/1979)	10,466 (90%/1988)[b]
Cross-section Sample	6,812	6,111 (90%)	5,514 (90%)
Supplemental Sample	5,969	5,295 (89%)	4,777 (90%)
Military Sample	1,793	1,280 (72%)	175 (87%)[c]

[a] Calculated as the percent of respondents interviewed during the initial survey year. Includes certain out-of-scope respondents notably deceased, institutionalized, and respondents enlisted in the military.

[b] Beginning with the 1985 survey, 1079 respondents in the military subsample were dropped from the survey. The total number of respondents eligible for interview remains 11,607.

[c] Calculated as a percent of the 201 military respondents who were retained for interviewing after 1984.

Survey Design

Survey Development.

Survey design has been the responsibility of the Center since the project's inception. Development of each survey instrument was assigned to a Center staff member who assumed overall responsibility for coordinating Center and Census Bureau efforts. Review of earlier questionnaires, analysis of field notes from the previous round, examination of problems encountered during the fielding of other cohort's surveys, identification of new topics and/or questions for inclusion in the current survey, and development of the first draft of the questionnaire typically begin nine to twelve months prior to fielding.

When a draft survey instrument has been completed, it is reviewed internally by Center staff against a set of predetermined criteria, i.e., longitudinal consistency, importance to the research community, usefulness for studies by federal agencies, etc. After internal revisions, the draft questionnaire is forwarded to Census staff for review.

Close collaboration between the Census Bureau and the Center occurs at this early stage on such issues as wording and placement of questions, overall format of the questionnaire, survey timing, and continues up through the field period during which time problems arising during the interviewing process are resolved. Advice has been sought by Center staff over the years from not only the respective funding agencies and Census staff, but technical review committees and other agencies which regularly use these data.

After receiving comments from Census, final revisions to the draft questionnaire are made by Center staff and the instrument is sent to the Department of Labor for approval. The Office of Management & Budget (OMB) clearance process, required of federally funded surveys of more than nine respondents, is handled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in coordination with the Bureau of the Census and the Center for Human Resource Research.

Once OMB approval has been obtained, Census begins the process of developing the fielding schedule, updating the supplementary survey and training materials and assigning and training interviewers. During fielding, the Center continues to work closely with Census on resolution of problems arising during the interviewing process.

Survey Content.

The central focus of each cohort's survey has, to some extent, been determined by the particular stage of labor market attachment that each of these four unique age-sex groups was experiencing (i.e., the transition into retirement by the Older Men's cohort, job re-entry and retirement planning for the Mature Women, and school-to-job transition, occupational choice, and career development for both the Young Men and Young Women cohorts).

Each survey instrument is organized around core sets of questions: employment, education, training, work experience, income, marital status, health, attitudes toward work, as well as occupational and geographic mobility. In addition, each cohort contains special sets of questions on a variety of topics, i.e., either questions that have been

asked in select survey years or questions that are specific to that cohort. The focus over the years for the surveys of the Older Men has been on plans for their future, specifically retirement, pension plans, and health. Special topics for the Mature Women's cohort have included volunteer work, household activities, plans for retirement, child care, care of parents, health insurance, commuting time and costs, attitudes toward women working, and perceived job discrimination. The surveys of both the Young Men and Young Women's cohorts have focused on educational goals, high school and college experiences, characteristics of their high school, and future job plans. Surveys of the Young Men have, in addition, collected information on military service and union membership, while special topics for the Young Women have included fertility, child care, responsibility for household tasks, attitude toward women working, and perceived job discrimination.

While efforts have been made to maintain questionnaire consistency over time, questions have been changed in order to make important improvements. In addition, factors such as the availability of funding and whether a survey is to be a face-to-face or a telephone interview influence the length of the interview and hence the questions which may be asked. The result is a set of survey instruments for each of the original four cohorts which, although sharing a common goal of delineating the labor market experience of these particular groups of Americans, contain important differences both across time and between cohorts.

Section 3 of this handbook provides detailed information on the types of variables collected during each survey year for each of the original cohorts.

Field Work

The Interview Schedules.

The original survey plan for each of the four Original Cohorts consisted of yearly interviews with the same respondents over a period of five years. Due to cost considerations, it was decided after the second survey of the Older Men to survey the two older groups biennially rather than annually. In order to permit a survey at the end of the five year period, the Mature Women's cohort was interviewed in both 1971 and 1972. Due to their greater mobility, the younger groups were to continue to be interviewed annually. Because of the usefulness of these data and the relatively small sample attrition, a decision was made at the end of the first five year period to continue the interviews for another five years. At this point, the interviewing pattern changed from a yearly personal interview to a 2-2-1 schedule: each respondent was contacted by phone approximately every two years, then again in person one year after the second phone interview. This schedule was continued up until 1988 when the decision was made to conduct a personal interview every other year. Table 2 depicts the years in which each cohort was surveyed, the type of interview utilized, and the resulting retention rates.

Table 2 Interview Schedules and Retention Rates[a]: Original Four Cohorts

	ORIGINAL FOUR COHORTS											
	Older Men 45-59 in 1966			Mature Women 30-44 in 1967			Young Men 14-24 in 1966			Young Women 14-24 in 1968		
	Type of Interview	Total	Retention Rate	Type of Interview	Total	Retention Rate	Type of Interview	Total	Retention Rate	Type Interview	Total	Retention Rate
1966	Personal	5034[b]	100.0	----			Personal	5225	100.0	----		
1967	Personal	4751	94.4	Personal	5083	100.0	Personal	4790	91.7	----		
1968	Mail	4661	92.6	Mail	4910	96.6	Personal	4318	82.6	Personal	5159	100.0
1969	Personal	4388	87.2	Personal	4712	92.7	Personal	4033	77.2	Personal	4930	95.6
1970	----			----			Personal	3993	76.4	Personal	4766	92.4
1971	Personal	4182	83.1	Personal	4575	90.0	Personal	3987	76.3	Personal	4714	91.4
1972	----			Personal	4471	88.0	----			Personal	4625	89.6
1973	Telephone	3951	78.5	----			Telephone	4014	76.8	Personal	4424	85.8
1974	----			Telephone	4322	85.0	----			----		
1975	Telephone	3732	74.1	----			Telephone	3977	76.1	Telephone	4243	82.2
1976	Personal	3487	69.3	Telephone	4172	82.1	Personal	3538	67.7	----		
1977	----			Personal	3966	78.0	----			Telephone	4071	78.9
1978	Telephone	3219	63.9	----			Telephone	3695	70.7	Personal	3923	76.1
1979	----			Telephone	3812	75.0	----			----		
1980	Telephone	3001	59.6	----			Telephone	3438	65.8	Telephone	3801	73.7
1981	Personal	2834	56.2	Telephone	3677	72.3	Personal	3398	64.9	----		
1982	----			Personal	3542	69.7	Discontinued			Telephone	3650	70.8
1983	Telephone	2634	52.3	----						Personal	3545	68.7
1984				Telephone	3422	67.3				----		
1985				----						Telephone	3720	72.1
1986				Telephone	3335	65.6				----		
1987				Personal	3241	63.7				Telephone	3639	70.5
1988				----						Personal	3510	68.0
1989				Personal								
1990	Personal											

(a) Retention rate is defined as the percent of the base year respondents who were interviewed in any given survey year. Included in the calculations are deceased and institutionalized respondents as well as those serving in the military.

(b) Data are available on a total of 5,020 respondents. For a complete explanation, see the section on sample representativeness in this book.

For both the Young Men and the Young Women cohorts, interviewing has begun at approximately the same time each survey year - in October for the Young Men and in January for the Young Women. Because of scheduling problems, the months in which the interviews were conducted with the Older Men was changed after 1968. Until the 1968 mail survey, surveys had begun in May of each year; after 1968, the interviews with the Older Men began in July. For a variety of reasons, the fielding periods for the Mature Women have fluctuated over the years. The fielding period for each cohort typically extends over a period of two to three months.

Cohort	Survey Years	Fielding Period
Young Men	All Years	October-December
Young Women	1968-1987	January-March
Older Men	1966-1968	May-July
	1969-1983	July-September
Mature Women	1966-1969	May-July
	1971-1981	April-June
	1982	July-September
	1984	April-June
	1986-1987	July-September

Since the interview schedule has varied during certain survey years, especially during the mid-80s, researchers conducting research on topics where time spans are critical are encouraged to carefully check the reference period of each question as well as the actual interview dates.

Interview Methods.

The respondents selected for interviewing each year are, with the exceptions noted below, those who had participated in the initial year interviews and who were alive and living within the United States at the interview date. Subsequent to the first year interview for each cohort, those respondents who had refused to be interviewed were dropped from the sample. Beginning with the third interview year for each cohort, respondents who had been non-interviews for any reason for two consecutive years were also eliminated from attempted interviewing. This

noninterview exclusion was, however, not applied to those members of the Young Men's cohort who were subsequently inducted into the Armed Forces. No interviews were attempted with this group while they were on active military duty. They were, however, retained in the sample and interviewed as soon as they left active military service. Beginning in the early 1980s, Census modified the procedures used to select respondents for interviewing and no longer dropped refusals and those not interviewed for two survey years.

Listings of respondents to be interviewed are generated by Census and distributed to its 12 regional offices. Current addresses and contact information are generated from information on the various Household Record Cards as well as through a postal check conducted by Census. Cases are assigned to interviewers who live in the same geographic area as the respondent. For each respondent in their caseload, interviewers receive copies of the questionnaire, respondents' Household Record Cards, as well as flashcard and information booklets.

Each respondent to be interviewed is sent various materials designed to encourage continued participation. Advance letters thanking respondents for their continued participation and informing them of the upcoming survey are mailed prior to each interview period. Fact sheets highlighting recent research findings from each cohort's survey data are also provided.

Interviewers are responsible for contacting each respondent in their caseload and for utilizing additional local level resources to locate those respondents who have moved since the last interview. Respondents who have moved outside the geographic district of the assigned interviewer are reassigned another interviewer. Respondents who initially refuse to participate in a survey are sent refusal letters by the regional offices designed to encourage their continued participation and once again contacted by local level interviewers to secure the interview.

While the type of survey, personal or telephone, determines the chief mode of contact, an alternate contact method is used for certain respondents. During a personal survey, for example, those respondents who live long distances from the Census interviewer's base of operation or those for whom the Census supervisor has decided that another contact method is warranted are contacted by telephone. During the recent Young Women's 1988 personal survey, 7.7% of interviewed respondents were contacted by telephone while approximately 10.5% of respondents were contacted in person during the 1987 Young Women's telephone survey. Surveys are administered in English only; multilingual interpreters are made available by the regional offices to interviewers who need them.

The average length of an interview varies depending on the type conducted with personal interviews ranging from 50-60 minutes and telephone interviews averaging 20 minutes. No stipends have been paid to respondents of the four original cohorts for their participation in the NLS.

Validation of responses to select questions is conducted by Census every few years. Respondents are recontacted by regional office staff and administered a subset of the interview questions to confirm the coded responses provided by the interviewers. If substantial discrepancies are found within any given interviewers caseload, additional reinterviews are conducted.

The Interviewers.

Between 300 and 400 Census interviewers have been assigned to each of the NLS surveys. Because many of the procedures and the labor force concepts used in the NLS were similar to those employed in the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Census Bureau has used interviewers familiar with the CPS in all of the surveys. Each interviewer has been responsible for conducting interviews with respondents in their caseload and submitting to the respective regional offices the completed questionnaire, the updated household record card, and the information sheet for each interviewed respondent. Interviewers are usually hired on a part-time basis and work with Census on both the NLS and other surveys.

In each of the early surveys, a two-stage training program was used to provide specific instruction to the interviewers. First, two supervisors from each of the Bureau's 12 regional offices were trained in Washington; they in turn trained the interviewers and office clerks assigned to the survey in their regions. Each trainee was provided with a "verbatim" training guide which was prepared by the Bureau staff and reviewed by staff members of both the DOL's Employment and Training Administration and CHRR. The guide included not only lecture material, but a number of structured practice interviews to familiarize the interviewers with the questionnaire. In addition to the classroom training, each interviewer was required to complete at least one live interview prior to beginning an assignment.

As interviewers developed experience with the NLS, training for each additional survey has become less intensive. While classroom instruction continued to be provided for some time to the small number of interviewers with no previous NLS experience, the continued use of experienced interviewers has allowed for the current exclusive use of a home study package. This package includes an Interviewer's Reference Manual explaining the purpose, procedures, and concepts to be used in the survey, and an accompanying self-study guide of structured questions, mock interviews, and a review test which interviewers must complete and return to their Census supervisor.

As part of its interviewer training, Census instituted a field edit to insure adequate quality. In the earliest surveys, this consisted of a "full edit" of the first several schedules returned by each interviewer and a partial edit of the remaining questionnaires from each interviewer's assignment. The full edit consisted of reviewing each questionnaire from beginning to end to determine if the entries were complete and consistent and whether the "skip" instructions were being followed. The interviewer was contacted by phone concerning minor problems and, depending on the nature of the problem, was merely told of the error or asked to contact the respondent for either additional information or clarification. For more serious problems, the interviewer was retrained either totally or in part, and the questionnaire was returned for completion. If problems arose, the complete edit was continued until the supervisor was satisfied that the interviewer was doing a complete and consistent job. Observation of individual

interviewers has been conducted on an as-needed basis. The partial edit simply checked to determine that the interviewer had not inadvertently skipped any part of the questionnaire that should have been filled. Any questionnaire that failed the partial edit was returned to the interviewer for completion. After the first two surveys of the Older Men and the initial survey of each of the other cohorts, a "full edit" has been used on all the schedules.

Interview Materials.

The following section provides brief descriptions of the survey instruments and interviewing aids used by Census interviewers during survey administration. Included is information on the purposes and content of each instrument as well as where the user can find a facsimile.

The Questionnaire.

The primary survey instrument is the questionnaire which records: (1) responses to the topical sections (employment, health, marital status, education, training, income, retirement, etc.) of each instrument; and (2) information on the actual interview, i.e., interview dates, times, and contact methods. In addition, the questionnaire provides the interviewer with information on the respondent from previous interviews which will be referred to during the interview. Included on this information sheet is the respondent's prior survey year's interview status, interview date, marital status, labor force status, and employer's name, if working. This information enables the interviewer to accurately route the respondent through the pertinent sections of the questionnaire and provides on-the-spot reconciliation of earlier errors. Interviewing aids, used in conjunction with the questionnaire, include the interviewer flashcard and information booklet which contains calendars, various time period conversion tables, and flash cards.

Since both the content and arrangement of questions differ from year to year, there are separate and distinctly different questionnaires for each survey year of each cohort. A copy of each survey year's questionnaire is provided within the documentation set.

The Interviewer's Reference Manual.

Accompanying each questionnaire is an interviewer's reference manual or IRM. This instrument provides Census interviewers with background information on the NLS, respondent location instructions, as well as detailed question-by-question instructions for coding/completing the questionnaire and household record cards.

Copies of each survey year's IRM are not provided within the documentation package but are available to users as special purchase items.

Household Record Cards.

This instrument: (1) enumerates all persons currently living in the respondent's household; (2) records for each person the following information: name, relationship to respondent, whether this person is considered a household member (CPS definition), marital status, birth date, sex, and military enlistment status; (3) summarizes changes since the last survey in household composition; and (4) provides information on the respondent's current and/or permanent address and telephone number at the time of interview as well as the names of persons who will know how to contact the respondent at the next interview. This locator information is also used to assign a geographic code to the respondent's record so that these data can be matched with labor force statistics for the respondent's area of residence. During certain early survey years, the Household Record Card also collected information on type of and access to living quarters, availability of kitchen-cooking equipment, whether dwelling unit was owned or rented, and rural acreage and crop information.

Five versions of the Household Record Cards, each covering approximately three survey years, have been used with the four Original Cohorts: LGT-1, LGT-1A, LGT-1B, LGT-1C, and LGT-1D. A copy of each of these Household Record Cards is provided within the documentation package. Users should consult the Interviewer's Reference Manual for the specific instructions and definitions which were used to complete each card. Information from the Household Record Cards is used to complete the family member section of the questionnaires, data from which can be found in Attachment 3 "Household Record Variables".

High School Survey.

In 1968, a supplemental survey of the last secondary school attended by respondents of the Young Men and Young Women cohorts was conducted. This special survey was designed to collect information on the academic performance and intelligence scores of respondents as well as on the programs and facilities of their high schools. A copy of the School Survey is included in the documentation sets of the Young Men and Young Women.

Other Interviewing Materials.

A complete list of other Census interviewing materials (calendars, flash cards, fact sheets, advance letters) which were used in any given survey year are listed in the various Interviewer's Reference Manuals.

Data Processing and Cleaning Procedures

Editing and Coding Procedures.

Most of the data on the interview schedules has required no coding because responses were either numerical entries or precoded categories. However, clerical coding has been necessary for the occupational and industrial classification of the several jobs referred to in the interview. The Census Bureau's standard occupation and industry codes for the 1960 decennial census were initially employed for this purpose, and have continued to be used to code all occupation and industry variables even in those surveys conducted after the classification systems were revised in 1980. The 1980 Census occupation and industry classifications have been used by Census to double code the current or last job held by the respondent for all cohorts except the Young Men. High costs prevented both the double coding of all current jobs and the recoding of all previous jobs. Codes for other open-ended questions have been assigned by the Census Bureau in many cases on the basis of guidelines developed by the Center. Finally, to preserve the confidentiality of respondents, Census truncates certain income variables and masks geographic data by using gross categories and ranges.

Variable Creation.

In an effort to facilitate use of these data, the Center creates certain variables which are frequently used by researchers. These KEY and created variables include various labor force status, pay rate, and family income variables. The number of KEY variables created for the original cohorts differs by type of survey. The six KEY original cohort variables listed below are created from the data of personal surveys only. The hourly rate of pay is the single designated KEY variable within original cohort telephone surveys.

KEY variables include: (1) hourly rate of pay at current/last job; (2) weeks out of the labor force since last interview or in past calendar year; (3) weeks unemployed since last interview or in past calendar year; (4) weeks worked since last interview or in past calendar year; (5) total family assets; and (6) total family income. The only exception to this occurred in the 1987 Mature Women's survey when the following variables were not calculated but picked up directly from the questionnaire: (1) weeks worked; (2) weeks unemployed; and (3) weeks out of the labor force. In addition to these KEY variables, summary variables, i.e., class of worker, and occupation/industry of current/last job, and reason for noninterview have been created for each cohort. Derivations for selected created variables are provided within the codebooks as well as the codebook supplements.

A large number of other variables have been created for select survey years by Center staff during preparation of the major cohort research reports. While these are not considered KEY variables nor are they available for all survey years, the user can utilize the derivations provided within the codebooks to construct such variables for additional survey years.

Finally, Census creates, from the CPS set of questions, one variable, the Employment Status Recode (ESR), which checks all responses to insure that a respondent's labor force status is correctly classified. ESR serves as a more accurate measure of labor force status than the 'activity during survey week' variable. The decision rules used to create this variable are detailed in a Census publication entitled "Standardized Employment Status Questions and Recodes", a copy of which is distributed within the documentation package.

Consistency Checks.

The focus of those consistency checks conducted by Census on data from the original cohort surveys has been on improving the internal consistency of each survey year's data. Consistency edits for the interview schedules have been completed by the Census Bureau. For the parts of the questionnaire that were similar to the CPS, a modified CPS edit has been used. For all other sections, separate consistency checks have been performed. None of the edits included an allocation routine that was dependent on averages or random information from outside sources, since such allocated data could not be expected to be consistent with data from previous or subsequent surveys. However, where the answer to a question was obvious from others in the questionnaire, the missing answer was entered on the tape. To take an example from the initial survey of the Older Men, if item 39a ("Is there a compulsory retirement age where you work?") was blank but legitimate entries appeared in 39b and c ("At what age?" and "Would you like to work longer?") a "Yes" was inserted in 39a. In this case, only if 39a was marked "Yes" could 39b and c be filled; therefore the assumption was made that either the operator failed to enter the item or the interviewer failed to mark it. When a respondent gives contradictory answers during the course of an interview, no effort is made to determine which response is correct.

Users who find, in the course of their research, either single-year or cross-year consistency problems are encouraged to contact the Center.

Sample Representativeness

Base Year Sampling Weights.

Population data derived from the NLS are based on multi-stage ratio estimates. The first step was to assign each sample case a basic weight consisting of the reciprocal of the final probability of selection. This probability reflects the differential sampling by race within each stratum of the four cohorts.

In the initial survey of each cohort, some members of the original samples could not be interviewed because of absence, refusal, or unavailability for other reasons. The number of individuals with whom initial interviews were conducted was: 5020 Older Men, 5083 Mature Women, 5225 Young Men, and 5159 Young Women.

Note: Actually, 5027 older men were interviewed in 1966. Due to an error, however, the original data tapes contained duplicate records for seven respondents, for a total of 5034. After the error was discovered, one of each pair of duplicate records was blanked in each subsequent survey, but not necessarily the same one from one survey to the next. After examining the seven pairs of records, the Center's research staff could find no accurate way of preserving the longitudinal integrity of the data for the seven respondents involved. All fourteen records were therefore eliminated from the revised tapes.

The weights for all those interviewed were adjusted to the extent necessary to account for persons who were not interviewed and to account for the overrepresentation of blacks in the sample. This adjustment was made separately for each of eight groupings for the older men (based on the four Census regions [Northeast, North Central, South, West] by urban-rural residence); 16 groupings for the women 30 to 44 (based on the groupings listed above as well as by race [white-black]); and 24 groupings for the young men and women (based on the previous groupings listed above plus three place of residence groupings [urban, rural farm, and rural nonfarm]).

The composition of the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the population as a whole with respect to residence, age, race, and sex. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with the principal measurements made from the sample, the measurements can be substantially improved if they are weighted appropriately to conform to the known distribution of these population characteristics (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1963). This weighting was accomplished in the initial survey of each cohort through two stages of ratio estimation.

The first stage of ratio estimation takes into account differences at the time of the 1960 Census between the distribution by race and residence of the population as estimated from the sample PSUs and that of the total population in each of the four major regions of the country. Using 1960 Census data, estimated population totals by race and residence for each region were computed by appropriately weighting the Census counts for PSUs in the sample. Ratios were then computed between these estimates (based on sample PSUs) and the actual population totals for the region as shown by the 1960 Census.

In the second stage, the sample proportions were adjusted to independent current estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, and race. These estimates were prepared by carrying forward the most recent Census data (1960) to take account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1966). The adjustment was made by race within three age groups for the two older cohorts, within five age groups for the Young Women, and within four age groups for the Young Men.

Sampling Weight Readjustments.

Subsequent to the initial interview of each cohort, reductions in sample size have occurred due to noninterviews. In order to compensate for these losses, the sampling weights of the individuals who were interviewed had to be revised. This revision was done in two stages. First, out-of-scope noninterviews in each of the years were identified by the Bureau of the Census and eliminated from the sample of noninterviews. This group consisted of individuals who were institutionalized, who had died, who were members of the Armed Services or who had moved outside the United States--i.e., individuals who were no longer members of the noninstitutional civilian population of the United States.

The second stage in the adjustment acknowledged the nonrepresentative characteristics of the in-scope noninterviews. For each of the survey years, those who were eligible but not interviewed, as well as those who were interviewed, were distributed into strata (cells) according to their race, years of school completed, and years in place of residence at the first interview. The 1966 and 1967 characteristic data were used for, respectively, the Older Men and the Mature Women. For the two younger cohorts, the initial survey year characteristic data utilized were race, education of father, and years in place of residence at the first interview. The 1966 data were used for the Young Men and the 1968 data were used for the Young Women. Within each of the cells, the base year sampling weights of those interviewed were increased by a factor equal to the reciprocal of the reinterview rate (using base year weights) in that year.

For the Young Men's cohort, the sampling weights of those interviewed were further adjusted to account for the return to the civilian population of men who were in the Armed Services at the time of initial interview. This final adjustment made use of the first stage estimates described above and independent Census Bureau estimates of the civilian population by selected age categories and race.

A revised weight for each respondent is calculated for each interview year using the same method described above. Sampling weights for each respondent can be found on the corresponding public data tape release.

Attrition and Sample Representativeness.

Each of the four original cohort samples was designed to be representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States at the time of the initial survey. The civilian population of young men beyond the first interview is understated because those serving in the Armed Services at the time of the initial interview were not included in the sample. Conversely, young men who entered the service subsequent to 1966 are unrepresented during their military service, since, as was discussed earlier, no attempt was made to survey members of the sample in the armed forces. This problem is much less significant for the other three cohorts.

During the initial survey years, sample representativeness (i.e., comparisons of various NLS data with that of other data bases) was examined by the Center's research staff on an ad hoc basis usually in conjunction with the preparation of the major cohort research volumes. In 1982, as plans for the ten year extension of the four original cohorts proceeded, a decision was made to examine the issue of representativeness in detail. Selected characteristics of respondents interviewed in the tenth year samples were compared to those of base year respondents. This analysis (Rhoton 1984) found that, for most of the characteristics examined, differences of less than two percentage points were present at the end of the ten-year period. The report concluded that the noninterviews had not seriously distorted sample representativeness for any of the four cohorts.

Attrition within certain of the original cohort samples has remained remarkably low for longitudinal surveys of this duration. As of the latest interview for each cohort, retention rates were as follows:

Young Women	1988	68%
Mature Women	1987	64%
Young Men	1981	65%
Older Men	1983	52%

Table 2 above summarizes retention rates by survey year for each of the four original cohorts. The retention rate is calculated as the percentage of the base year respondents who were interviewed in any given survey year. Thus, certain out-of-scope respondents, most notably deceased persons, are included in the non-interview totals. Data from Rhoton (1984) indicate that if these non-interviews (deceased, institutionalized, and military enlistees) were dropped, retention rates would climb especially for the Older Men's cohort. Almost 1,500 or 30% of the original sample of 5,020 older men had died by 1983. Such recalculations raise retention rates for the sample of Older Men from 56% to 83%, while increases for the other three cohorts range from 1% - 5%.

A recent analysis, conducted by Rhoton and Nagi, of differential attrition among wealthy and non-wealthy subsamples of each of the four original cohorts found that non-wealthy respondents of each cohort showed a consistent tendency toward greater attrition. In the three younger cohorts, almost all of the attrition and difference between wealthy and non-wealthy subsamples is accounted for by attrition among living sample members. The greatest differential in attrition among wealthy and non-wealthy occurred in the Older Men's cohort where 20% of the wealthy subsample attrited due to death compared to 32% for the non-wealthy subsample.

NLSY

The following is a brief overview of the sampling procedures utilized by NORC to select the three subsamples of young people which comprise the NLSY. Sampling issues relevant to the 1986 survey of NLSY children are discussed in the *NLSY Child Handbook 1989* (Baker and Mott 1989).

NORC Sampling Procedures

The following three independent probability samples, designed to represent the entire population of youth born in the United States between 1957 and 1964, were drawn for the NLSY: (1) a cross-sectional sample designed to be representative of the noninstitutionalized civilian segment of American young people aged 14-21 as of January 1, 1979; (2) a supplemental sample designed to oversample civilian Hispanic, black, and economically disadvantaged non-Hispanic, non-black youth; and (3) a military sample designed to represent the population aged 17-21 as of January 1, 1979 and serving in the military as of September 30, 1978. The sampling procedures utilized by NORC to select the civilian and military subsamples differed and are discussed separately below.

The Civilian Samples.

With the exception of individuals on active military duty, all sample selection was accomplished through a multi-stage stratified area probability sample of dwelling units and group quarter units. A screening interview was administered in approximately 75,000 dwellings and group quarters distributed among 1,818 sample segments in 202 PSUs (inclusive of most of the fifty states and the District of Columbia). Included in this screening interview was information which would allow the identification of persons eligible for sample membership.

Approximately 18,000 of the screening interviews were carried out among 918 sample segments in the 102 Primary Samplings Units constituting the NORC Master Probability Sample of the United States. This sample is designed to maximize the statistical efficiency of samples which are "cross-sectional" with respect to the general population. Specifically, through the several stages of sample selection (counties, enumeration districts-block groups, sample listing units), probabilities of selection are based upon either total population or total housing units.

The remaining 57,000 screening interviews were carried out among 900 sample segments in a 100 PSU sample specifically designed to produce statistically efficient samples of Hispanics, blacks, and economically disadvantaged non-blacks and non-Hispanics. All stages of sampling, except the final stage, were carried out with the probabilities proportional to a linear combination of population size for these groups. The effect of this procedure is to produce sample listing segments which vary significantly in terms of total population size but tend toward equality with respect to the target groups.

Table 3 Distribution of NLSY Respondents Interviewed in 1979 by Sample Type, Race, and Sex

Cross-Section Sample	**6,111**
Males	
White	2,439
Black	346
Hispanic	218
Females	
White	2,477
Black	405
Hispanic	226
Supplemental Sample	**5,295**
Males	
Poor White	742
Black	1,105
Hispanic	729
Females	
Poor White	901
Black	1,067
Hispanic	751
Military Sample	**1,280**
Males	
White	609
Black	162
Hispanic	53
Females	
White	342
Black	89
Hispanic	25
Total Sample	**12,686**

In the final stage of sample selection (i.e., dwelling units within sample listing segments), a moderate degree of oversampling was employed in order to increase the sample composition with respect to the targeted groups of the supplemental sample. Since the use of oversampling tends to decrease sample efficiency, attempts were made to hold required oversampling to a minimum.

At all selected dwellings, attempts were made to obtain appropriate classification information for all persons living in the dwelling. In order to minimize the potential for "interviewer effect," survey interviewers were not informed about specific groups that would be included in the subsequent interviews.

Since certain classes of group members do not usually reside in dwelling units, procedures were also used to establish "linkages" between dwellings and these individuals. As part of the initial screening, household respondents were asked if there were any persons with primary family connections to household members who were away from the household at the present time. Included in this group were college students, persons in the military, persons in prisons and other institutions. Household respondents were also asked to name persons who might occasionally stay at the dwelling who did not have any other "usual place of residence." For each individual identified in this process, an attempt was made to determine whether the individual would be "linked" to some other household (e.g., college students living off campus in their own dwelling units). All individuals without other linkages were included in the household composition for purposes of subsampling. The only exception to this linkage occurred in the case of active military personnel who were sampled separately.

Selection of sample respondents for the first interview was based upon the individuals identified at the household screening phase. Base year samples of Hispanics, blacks, economically disadvantaged non-blacks and non-Hispanics were selected from individuals identified in both screening samples (i.e., 102 PSU cross-sectional sample and 100 PSU special purpose sample). To the extent that individuals identified in the screening phase were obtained with different probabilities of selection (because of selective oversampling), the selection of base year samples attempts to minimize these probability differences.

Non-black non-Hispanic respondents in the cross-section sample were selected from the 102 PSU cross-sectional sample. Restriction of subsampling for these groups to the 102 PSU National Sample is based upon considerations of per element statistical efficiency.

Screening interviews were completed within, respectively, 91.2% and 91.9% of the cross-section and supplemental occupied dwelling units selected for screening. Of the 12,781 civilian youth selected for interview, 11,406 (or 90 percent) were interviewed in 1979. Table 1.summarizes completion rates during the initial and latest survey years for the three NLSY subsamples; Table 3 depicts the distribution by race, sex, and sample type of those NLSY respondents interviewed in 1979.

The Military Sample.

Members on active military duty as of September 30, 1978, were sampled from rosters provided by the Department of Defense. Sample selection was accomplished in two stages. In the first stage, a sample of approximately 200 "military units" was selected. These units were selected with probabilities proportional to the number of persons age 14-21 within the unit. Within selected units, persons age 14-21 were subsampled with probabilities inversely proportional to the first-stage selection probability. Of the 1,793 military youth selected for interviews, 1,280 or 72% were interviewed in 1979. Females were oversampled at a rate approximately six times that of the males in order to produce approximately equal numbers of males and females. Within each sex, the sample was stratified on the basis of military service (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps) and geographic location (Eastern, Western, Europe, Far East, other). Of those interviewed in 1979, 823 military respondents were male and 457 were female. Table 4 below depicts the distribution by type of military service for the males and females interviewed in 1979. The military sample was interviewed from 1979-1984. Retained for continued interviewing in post-1984 surveys were 201 (150 cross-section plus 51 extra) military respondents.

Table 4 Distribution of NLSY Military Respondents Interviewed in 1979 by Sex and Type of Military Service

Males	**823**	**Females**	**457**
Army	352	Army	224
Navy	212	Navy	68
Air Force	163	Air Force	131
Marine Corps	96	Marine Corps	34

Detailed information on NLSY sampling procedures for both the civilian and military samples can be found in the "National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Force Behavior, Youth Survey (NLS): Technical Sampling Report" and the "Household Screening: Interviewer's Reference Manual". Both publications are provided to data file purchasers within the main NLSY documentation package or can be purchased separately.

Survey Design

Survey Development.

Development of each NLSY survey instrument has been assigned to a Center staff member who assumes overall responsibility for coordinating Center and NORC efforts. Review of the questionnaire and field notes from the previous survey round, identification of new topics and/or questions for inclusion in the current survey, and development of the first draft of the questionnaire typically begin six months prior to the initial pre-test.

Close collaboration between NORC and the Center occurs at this early development stage on such issues as placement of questions, overall format of the questionnaire, survey timing, as well as confidentiality and other sensitive questions. Over the years, advice on question inclusion as well as review of the draft survey instrument has been sought by the Center from not only the respective funding agencies but technical review committees and other agencies which regularly use these data. In an effort to promote comparability across surveys, new questions, whenever possible, follow the language and format of already developed questions from other surveys. For example, the current labor force status section of the questionnaires is modeled after the Current Population Surveys, the military service questions are identical to those of other Department of Defense surveys, and part of the child care section is adapted from a Survey of Income and Program Participation special module.

When a draft survey instrument has been completed, it is reviewed internally by Center staff against a set of predetermined criteria, i.e., longitudinal consistency, importance to the research community, usefulness for studies by federal agencies, etc.. When the final content and format of the questionnaire has been formalized, an OMB clearance package is prepared which includes justification for all questions asked, copies of the draft questionnaires, and information on questionnaire funding and timing issues. This package is forwarded to the Department of Labor for internal review after which it is sent to OMB for final clearance.

Pretests of each survey instrument are conducted by NORC utilizing a national sample of respondents selected for pre-testing the NLSY. The pretests have been conducted by experienced NLS interviewers at up to five sites across the nation. The pretest functions to test questionnaire wording, pinpoint questions that pose dilemmas for either the respondents or the interviewers, and time the various sections of the questionnaire.

Following the pretest, a debriefing is held at NORC which is attended by key staff members of the Center, NORC, as well as representatives of the various funding agencies. The debriefing consists of an item-by-item review of the survey instrument, analysis of the response frequencies for select questions, and discussion of problems encountered by both the respondents and interviewers. Subsequent to this meeting, modifications to the instruments and/or administrative procedures are made and the final package forwarded to the Center for final review.

NORC produces the final version of the questionnaire and prepares all other survey instruments including the interviewer training materials. During fielding, the Center continues to work closely with NORC on resolution of problems arising during the field period.

Survey Content.

The NLSY survey instruments contain core sets of questions on the following topics: (1) marital history; (2) schooling; (3) current labor force status; (4) jobs and employer information; (5) training; (6) work experience and attitudes; (7) military service; (8) health limitations; (9) fertility; (10) income and assets; and (11) geographic residence. While information on these topical areas has been collected during each survey year, users should be aware that the number of questions on any given topic as well as the wording and universes for each question may differ year to year.

Additional sets of questions on a variety of factors potentially impacting a young person's labor force attachment have been included during select survey years. The initial survey year collected information on family background, knowledge of the world of work, a retrospective evaluation of labor market experience, the influence of significant others, and an abbreviated Rotter locus of control scale. Subsequent surveys have included questions on job search methods, migration, attitudes towards work, educational and occupational aspirations and expectations, school discipline, self-esteem, child care, pre- and post-natal health behaviors, drug and alcohol use, delinquency, time use, AIDS knowledge, and childhood residences.

Finally, NLSY respondents have been the subject of a number of special surveys, the High School and Transcript Surveys conducted by the National Center for Research in Vocational Education, the Profile of American Youth - ASVAB administration sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense, and the recent NICHD-sponsored battery of cognitive, socioemotional, and physiological assessments administered during the 1986 and 1988 fieldings to the children of female NLSY respondents.

Section 3 of this handbook provides both detailed listings of the primary NLSY variables which have been collected during each survey year as well as descriptive summaries of the special NLSY surveys and constructed data files.

Field Work

Interview Schedule.

The original interview schedule, which called for yearly personal interviews with NLSY respondents, was maintained from 1979 through 1986. In 1987, budget problems dictated a limited phone interview rather than a

personal interview. Personal interviews resumed with the 1988 round and are expected to continue. Table 5 below summarizes the years in which the NLSY has been surveyed and the type of interview conducted.

The initial 1979 NLSY interviews were conducted between late January and mid-August 1979. The vast majority of subsequent interviews have occurred during the months of February through May. However, the fielding period for the 1987 survey was an extended one lasting from March through October. The 1988 survey was conducted from June through December.

Researchers conducting research on topics where time periods are critical should carefully examine the reference period of the questions, the actual interview dates, and the duration since the preceding interview.

Interview Methods.

Approximately 90% each of the 6,812 youth designated for interviewing in the cross-section sample and the 5,969 youth within the supplemental sample were interviewed in the initial survey year. Of the 1,793 military youth selected for interview, 72% (or 1,280) were interviewed in 1979.

During each survey round, NORC attempts to reach all youth within the active samples. No respondents have been routinely excluded from locator efforts with the exception of respondents who have died. Thus, the permanent NLSY sample designated for interviewing during the 1979-1984 interview years consisted of all civilian and military youth who were interviewed in the base year and who were alive at the survey date. In 1985, when interviewing of the full military sample ceased, the total NLSY sample size dropped from 12,686 to 11,607. Retained for interviewing were the original 11,406 civilian respondents as well as 201 military respondents.

Respondents within the NLSY reside in each of the 50 states, including the District of Columbia and countries abroad. Location of respondents is a coordinated effort of NORC's central office, its locating shop, and local level field staff. Prior to fielding, NORC's central office sends a short, informative 'locator letter' to each respondent reminding the respondent of the upcoming interview and confirming the respondent's current address and phone number. Field staff locating efforts begin with the face, information, and locator sheets (see descriptions which follow). At the local level, interviewers are responsible for contacting each respondent in their caseload and for utilizing additional local resources (post offices, the departments of motor vehicles and vital statistics, etc.) to locate those respondents who have moved. At the discretion of the interviewer, advance letters are sent to cooperative respondents immediately before an appointment is made. If an interviewer is unsuccessful in locating a respondent, the case is transferred to the field manager who undertakes additional locating strategies. For uncooperative respondents, NORC has designed refusal letters which encourage continued participation in the survey. These refusal letters are often written by the field managers who have personal knowledge of specific respondents and can tailor the letter to individual respondent concerns. In the event that such local level efforts fail, the case is

forwarded to NORC's Locating Shop in Chicago where the complete hard copy files on each respondent can be accessed and used for additional location efforts.

In addition to its comprehensive location efforts, NORC makes every effort to convert initial respondent refusals to completed interviews. Over the years, it has been successful in conducting interviews with 33-50% of such respondents who had initially refused.

While personal interviews have remained the primary contact method used within all but one of the NLSY surveys, it is not the exclusive method. Telephone contact within personal survey rounds occurs under certain circumstances where the respondent resides in a remote area or field staff determines that phone contact is the preferred method of interviewing a respondent. During the 1988 personal interviews, 9% of respondents were interviewed by phone; in comparison, during the 1987 telephone interview, 11% of respondents were interviewed in person.

NORC prepares a Spanish version of all survey instruments and employs bilingual Spanish-speaking interviewers. During the 1988 interview, 117 respondents requested the use of a Spanish version of the questionnaire.

The average length of a personal interview is approximately one hour. The 1987 telephone interviews lasted around 30 minutes while the 1986 and 1988 administration of the child assessments added 30 minutes to the total survey administration time. Each respondent is paid ten dollars upon completion of the interview. NLSY mothers participating in the 1986 and 1988 child assessments were paid an additional five dollars per child.

NORC's extensive location methods, its conversion strategy, coupled with its close monitoring of response rates for each of the fourteen subsamples of the NLSY have resulted in relatively high retention rates for a longitudinal panel of this duration. Table 5 below presents NLSY retention rates for the civilian and military samples during the first ten rounds.

The Interviewers.

Interviews with NLSY respondents are the responsibility of field managers and interviewers located within NORC's twelve administrative regions. Approximately 300 NORC interviewers have been utilized to conduct each of the NLSY personal interviews while approximately 200 interviewers were used in the 1987 telephone interview. Each interviewer receives an assignment packet of cases, averaging 35 respondents, together with supporting information and is responsible for contacting and locating the respondents, scheduling appointments, and planning the field visits.

NORC attempts, to the fullest extent possible, to use interviewers with prior experience on the NLS or on comparable surveys. Training modules targeted both to new interviewers as well as those with some NORC/NLS

experience have been developed. Four-day training sessions are held at various sites around the country for new interviewers and those with some prior NORC (but not NLS) interviewing experience. These personalized small-group training sessions are geared toward improving basic interviewing skills, familiarizing attendees with the NLS survey instruments and NORC's administrative procedures and policies. Each interviewer receives a training kit prior to the group sessions and must satisfactorily complete all group exercises including a full practice interview. Experienced NLS interviewers are expected to complete a set of self-instructional home-study materials targeted to the current round's questionnaire and submit to their supervisor several review problems. Remedial training for individual interviewers is provided by each supervisor on an as needed basis.

NORC places strict emphasis on quality control during every phase of the fielding. Case edits are one of a series of measures employed to evaluate the performance of the field staff and maintain the quality of the data while it is being collected.

In case editing, NORC reviews a sample of every interviewer's work, documents errors and problem situations, provides appropriate and timely feedback which can include retraining, and certifies that the completed case has met an established standard for quality. Case edits occur very early in the round to detect any weaknesses which were overlooked during training. They also continue well into the field period to prevent a slippage in performance or the development of bad habits. The editing function has two parts: (1) initial case edits done by the interviewer's direct supervisor, and (2) ongoing case edits done by the coding shop in the central office.

The following is an overview of the supervisory case editing procedure. Each interviewer mails the first two completed cases to the supervisor. The interviewer is instructed to await feedback on these cases before proceeding with the work. The supervisor conducts a 100 percent case edit according to written specifications provided by the project which includes criteria for passing and failing the edit. Depending on the result, the supervisor will: (1) contact by telephone those interviewers who pass the edit and discuss with them any errors that were found; and (2) where appropriate, telephone those interviewers who failed the edit, notifying them, based on the seriousness and extent of the problems, either that the interviewer will need additional instruction or will not be retained. Any interviewer who fails the edit but is retained will be required to submit the next case to the supervisor for review before resuming a full caseload.

All twenty-eight NLSY field managers are called by a supervisor or a coder (six calls in all) from the coding shop about the quality of the cases coded during the first five weeks. The calls take place the second, third, and sixth weeks of coding. The first two calls pinpoint three types of errors: (1) errors made by a number of interviewers--these are handled as overview comments; (2) any information which needs to be retrieved

Table 5 Interview Schedules and Retention Rates: NLSY

NLSY Youth 14-21 on January 1, 1979							
		Civilian Sample		Military Sample		Total Sample	
Year	Type of Interview	Total	Retention Rate[a]	Total	Retention Rate[a]	Total	Retention Rate[a]
1979	Personal	11406	100.0	1280	100.0	12,686	100.0
1980	Personal	10948	96.0	1193	93.2	12,141	95.7
1981	Personal	11000	96.4	1195	93.4	12,195	96.1
1982	Personal	10912	95.7	1211	94.6	12,123	95.6
1983	Personal	10995	96.4	1226	95.8	12,221	96.3
1984	Personal	10854	95.2	1215	94.9	12,069	95.1
1985	Personal	10708	93.9	186[b]	92.5	10,894[c]	93.9
1986	Personal	10472	91.8	183	91.1	10,655	91.8
1987	Telephone	10306	90.4	179	89.1	10,485	90.3
1988	Personal	10291	90.2	175	87.1	10,466	90.2
1989	Personal						
1990	Personal						

[a] Retention rate is defined as the percent of the base year respondents within each sample type who were interviewed in any given survey year.

[b] A total of 201 military respondents were retained from the original military sample of 1,280.

[c] The total number of civilian and military respondents in the NLSY at the initiation of the 1985 survey was 11,607.

for a specific interviewer; and (3) any other coding problem a specific interviewer is experiencing. The third call discusses (1) and (2) above. The caller follows up by mailing a copy of the overview comments plus interviewer-specific problems to the field manager, district field manager, and central office supervisor. A copy of the overview comments is mailed to the interviewers.

Validation is another process for monitoring the performance of interviewers. At NORC, validation serves two major purposes: (1) it certifies that data have been accurately, reliably, and professionally collected; and (2) confirms that interviewers are completing cases as reported, and with the correct respondent.

NORC validates at least 15 percent of the NLSY cases to ensure that interviews have been conducted properly. A random sample of all cases is drawn and supplemented as necessary to include at least one case per interviewer. The validation instrument requires about three minutes to administer. It verifies the date of the interview, the duration of the interview, and the level of accuracy with which selected information was obtained and recorded. The respondent will also be asked if the interviewer was courteous and whether the interviewer adequately answered the respondent's questions. Furthermore, the respondent will be given an opportunity to offer comments or criticism. Once contact with the respondent has been made and the validation form administered, NORC's staff assesses the results of the call to determine whether any problem or irregularity appeared. This assessment applies specific criteria specifying what constitutes failure of the validation and what steps should be taken if failure occurs.

Interview Materials.

The following is a brief description of the survey instruments and interviewing aids which have been utilized in conducting both the main NLSY interviews and the special surveys. Included is information on the purposes and contents of each instrument, where the user can find a facsimile, and the names of the various NLSY files in which data generated from each instrument can be found. The several survey instruments can be linked to the survey year in which they were utilized through the following control numbers: 1979 (4270); 1980 (4300); 1981 (4332); 1982 (4336); 1983 (4364); 1984 (4382); 1985 (4418); 1986 (4440); 1987 (4464); and 1988 (4488).

Face Sheet.

Immediately prior to each round, a Face Sheet is computer-generated for each respondent and mailed to the interviewer assigned to that case. The Face Sheet contains: (1) various pieces of respondent-specific information (name, address, phone number); (2) information about each member of the household or family unit as of the last interview (full name, sex, relationship to youth, education and employment status); (3) a historical overview of previous interview rounds (whether the respondent refused to be

interviewed, the case was converted, the interview was complete or incomplete, etc); and (4) information on the version of the household interview form which was used in the previous interview. This information is used to alert the interviewer and field manager to potential problems and assist them in preparing a successful fielding strategy. Sample face sheets can be found in the various Interviewer Reference Manuals.

Information Sheet.

The Information Sheet contains data on the respondent from prior interviews which will be referred to during the interviewing process. Information Sheet items include: marital status, high school completion status, university last attended, names of previous employers, training program enrollment, and pregnancy status. This information enables the interviewer to accurately route the respondent through the pertinent sections of the questionnaire and provides on-the-spot reconciliation of earlier errors.

A sample Information Sheet can be found in the Interviewer Reference Manuals. Information from this interviewing aid can be found in the NLSY file LASTINFO.

Locator Sheet.

The Locator Sheet contains information which will assist the interviewer in contacting each respondent; i.e., current/past addresses and phone numbers of not only the respondent but relatives and friends of the respondent who are likely to know his/her whereabouts. This information has been generated from the Locating Information section of previous years' questionnaires.

Household Interview Forms.

The Household Interview Forms serve three purposes. They: (1) enumerate all persons currently living in the respondent's household; (2) record information about each person's age, highest grade completed, work experience, relationship to the respondent; and (3) collect family income information. Household interviews are conducted with either the respondent or other family member as indicated below. Interviews typically last five minutes and occur just prior to the main interview.

Different versions of the Household Interview are administered depending upon the type of residence of the respondent. In general, most survey years have had three household interview forms. The first version is used if the respondent is living with his/her parents (or in-laws) in which case the interview is conducted with the parents in order to gather information on household income sources. The second version is used if the respondent is living in group quarters, such as a dormitory or the military, or in such temporary facilities as a hospital or prison and is administered to the respondent. If the respondent has a

permanent residence elsewhere, the household interview gathers information about that household. The third type of household interview form is administered to the respondent if he/she is living in his/her own dwelling unit or is the head of a family unit. During earlier rounds, many respondents were younger than 18 and living with their parents; thus, the first version was frequently utilized. As of the 1987 survey, all respondents were 21 or older and living predominantly on their own; consequently, only one version is currently in use.

Some variation in administration of the household interview forms has occurred over the survey years and the user should consult each survey year's Interviewer's Reference Manual for the specific instructions utilized. Sample copies of the various Household Interview Forms are provided within the NLSY documentation package. For the 1979 through 1986 survey years, the forms appear as separate documents; beginning with the 1987 interview, the household interview form can be found within the questionnaire. Household interview information can be found in the following NLSY files: HHRECORD, INCOME, and the various MXXVAR (miscellaneous) files.

The Questionnaire.

The primary survey instrument is the questionnaire which records: (1) interview dates and times; (2) responses to all survey questions; (3) locating information which will assist in finding the respondent during next year's interview; and (4) space for interviewer remarks on such topics as: race and sex of respondent, language in which the interview was conducted, the interviewer's impressions of the respondent's understanding of the questions, and presence of anyone else during the interviewing process. An interviewing aid utilized in conjunction with the questionnaire is the Show Card which lists the various possible response categories for select questions and helps the respondent keep complicated response categories in mind.

Copies of each questionnaire are provided within the main NLSY documentation package. Supplemental survey instruments used during NLSY surveys include: (1) the High School Survey and the Transcript Survey, copies of which can be found in the "High School/Transcript Codebook"; (2) the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (Air Force Human Resources Laboratory) ; (3) the 1986 and 1988 Mother and Child Supplements described in detail below; as well as (4) various confidential abortions, illegal activities, drug use, etc. supplements. Table 6 below depicts the various survey instruments used during each NLSY survey.

Data from each year's questionnaire as well as from the special NLSY surveys constitute, of course, the primary NLSY files which are listed in Table 15. Section 4 of this handbook provides detailed descriptions of each of the topical non-miscellaneous files.

The Interviewer's Reference Manual (Question by Question Specifications)

Accompanying each NLSY questionnaire is an interviewer's reference manual or "Q by Q". This document provides NORC interviewers with background information on the NLSY and detailed question-by-question instructions for coding the questionnaire, employer supplement, household interview forms, and other supplementary survey instruments.

Copies of each survey year's Q by Q are not provided within the main NLSY documentation package but are available to users as special purchase items.

Employer Supplement.

Information about each employer for whom the respondent has worked since the last interview has been collected since 1980 using a separate 15-page instrument called the Employer Supplement. A separate supplement is completed for each employer a respondent has had since the date of last interview.

A copy of the employer supplement for each survey year is included within the main NLSY documentation package. Information from the Employer Supplement can be found in the following NLSY files: JOBINFO, PERIODNW, GOVJOBS, and the MXXVAR files.

Calendar.

A one-page yearly calendar is used as an interviewing aid to assist the respondent identify critical employment, fertility, and military service dates asked within the questionnaire and employer supplement. A copy of the calendar is provided within the documentation package.

Income Tables 1980-1986.

Official Census poverty threshold income levels were not available prior to the fielding period of the 1980-1986 surveys. Consequently, the Center prepared and utilized projected poverty levels during fielding of the questionnaire and for the creation of such variables as family poverty status. These poverty-level income tables, calculated by family size and non-farm/farm residence, for all states including Alaska and Hawaii, have been developed using a methodology similar to that utilized by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services in the design of administrative poverty guidelines.

Copies of the poverty tables for 1980-1986 are provided to users within the main documentation package. Beginning with the 1987 survey, official Census Bureau poverty level guidelines were utilized.

Form J

This confidential questionnaire supplement was administered during the 1980 survey. It contained a series of questions designed to collect information on the respondent's participation in various delinquent and criminal activities such as skipping school, alcohol/marijuana use, vandalism, shoplifting, drug dealing, robbery, and reported contacts with the criminal justice system.

Fertility Supplement 1983.

Respondents (both male and female) who were not interviewed during 1982 were administered a special set of supplementary fertility questions during the 1983 survey. The fertility supplement was designed to collect complete fertility data, including all live births for males and females, and all pregnancy losses and contraception between pregnancies for females. These questions replaced, for 1982 non-interviewees, the fertility questions found in Section 10 of the 1983 questionnaire. A copy of the supplement is provided within the main documentation package.

Children's Record Form.

An interviewing aid containing information on the biological and nonbiological (i.e., adopted or step-) children has been used since the 1985 survey to: (1) provide identification numbers, names, dates of birth, sex, deceased/adopted status for each child; and (2) identify special sections of the questionnaire (i.e., immunization, feeding, etc.) which need to be administered for particular children.

A sample Children's Record Form can be found in the Interviewer's Reference Manuals. Information from the Children's Record Forms can be found within two NLSY files: CRFBIO and CRFNBIO.

Caretaker Locating Form.

This form was used by interviewers, as they administered the main questionnaire, to obtain detailed address information for biological children of the mother who were living outside the mother's household at the time of the 1986 and 1988 interviews. While every effort was made to assess these children, the information on the locating form was not data entered.

Drug Use Supplement 1988.

This supplement to the 1988 main questionnaire contains the confidential set of drug use questions which were self-administered by the respondent in half of the cases and administered by the interviewer in the other half. Questions were asked on age at first use of marijuana and cocaine, extent of

lifetime and most recent use, as well as method(s) used in ingesting cocaine. A copy of the supplement is provided within the main documentation package.

Childhood Residence Calendar 1988.

The 1988 questionnaire contained a special section detailing the living arrangements of those respondents who did not reside with both biological parents from birth through age 18. The Childhood Residence Calendar depicts for each year of life with whom (biological-, adoptive-, or step-parents) each respondent lived for at least four months and where the respondent lived during those ages when s/he was not living with a parent, e.g., grandparents, foster parents, friend, children's home, detention center, or other institution. A copy of this residence calendar is provided within the main documentation package.

Child Assessment Survey Instruments.

Several special survey schedules, the Mother Supplements and the Child Supplements, were utilized during the 1986 and 1988 surveys to administer a battery of assessment instruments to NLSY mothers and their children. The following section briefly outlines the contents of each instrument. More detailed descriptions of each child assessment can be found in Section 3 of this handbook as well as within the *NLSY Child Handbook 1989* (Baker and Mott 1989).

Mother Supplements 1986 & 1988.

The Mother Supplement was completed by the mother or guardian of each child prior to the administration of the Child Supplement. This instrument includes the questionnaire items from the following four assessments:

(1) The HOME, a subset of items from the Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment Inventory developed by Bradley & Caldwell, which contains three age-specific versions of a set of scales designed to measure the nature and quality of the child's home environment.

(2) How My Child Usually Acts, based on items from Rothbart's Infant Behavior Questionnaire, Kagan's Compliance Scale, and other items from Campos, which combine to form a set of maternal-report scales measuring temperament or behavioral style over the past two week period for each child under age seven.

(3) Motor and Social Development, items developed by Poe/Bayley, Gesell, and the Denver Developmental Screening Test, which measure various milestones in the areas of motor-social-cognitive development for children under age four.

(4) Behavior Problem Index, items from Zill & Peterson's adaptation of the Child Behavior Checklist (Achenback & Edlebrock) which elicit mother ratings of children four years of age or older in six areas of problem behavior such as hyperactivity, anxiety, dependency, depression, and aggressiveness.

(5) School and Family Background, contains a set of questions designed to elicit, for those children who are at least 10 years of age, information on type of school, behavior problems, school suspension or expulsion, any remedial or special assistance received by the child, and the mother's opinion of her child's current and future academic achievement. This set of questions was administered during the 1988 survey only.

Child Supplements 1986 & 1988.

The Child Supplement collected: (1) general and health-related background information from the mother of each child; (2) responses from the children to questionnaire items from nine additional assessment instruments; and (3) interviewers' evaluation of the testing conditions and their observations of the child's home environment. This supplement is organized into the following nine sections:

(1) Child Background section collected identifying information (age, sex, grade in school) from the mother of each child.

(2) Child Health section collected information from the mother on health limitations, accidents and injuries, medical treatment in the last twelve months, health insurance coverage, as well as measures of the child's height and weight at the time of interview. The 1988 section included a series of questions on lifetime and past year injury experience of the children.

(3) Parts of the Body, developed by Kagan, measures the ability of children aged one through two to identify various parts of their bodies.

(4) Memory for Locations, developed by Kagan, measures the ability of children eight months of age to three years eleven months to remember the location of an object which was subsequently hidden from view.

(5) McCarthy Verbal Memory Scale, a subtest of the McCarthy (Psychological Corporation), assesses short-term verbal memory of children aged three through six years to remember words, sentences, or major concepts from a short story.

(6) What I Am Like, two scales from Harter's Self Perception Profile for Children which measure perceived self-competence in the academic skill domain and sense of general self-worth for children aged eight and above.

(7) Memory for Digit Span, a component of the revised Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (Psychological Corporation), assesses the short-term memory of children seven years of age and older to remember and repeat numbers sequentially in forward and reverse order.

(8) Three subtests of the Peabody Individual Achievement Test Battery (PIAT) (American Guidance Service), the PIAT Math, PIAT Reading Recognition, and the PIAT Reading Comprehension, assess the attained mathematics and reading knowledge of children with a PPVT age of five and older.

(9) The PPVT-Revised (Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-Revised, American Guidance Service), which measures the hearing vocabulary knowledge of children whose PPVT age was three and above.

Child Self-Administered Supplement 1988.

A third instrument, the Child Self-Administered Supplement, was used during the 1988 survey to elicit information from children 10 years of age and over on a variety of topics including: child-parent interactions, family decision-making, attitudes toward school, extra-curricular activities, child employment, peer relationships and dating activities, attendance at religious services, participation in various delinquent activities, and use of cigarettes, alcohol, and other illegal substances.

Copies of the various mother and child supplements are provided to purchasers of the NLSY Child Data magnetic tapes and are available as special purchase items to users of the CD-ROM. These instruments are also available to researchers interested in the NLSY child data as separate documentation purchase items called the 1986 and 1988 *Child Assessment Packets*.

Table 6 NLSY Main Survey Instruments 1979-1988

1979 (4270)	1980 (4300)	1981 (4332)	1982 (4336)	1983 (4364)	1984 (4382)	1985 (4418)	1986 (4440)	1987 (4464)	1988 (4488)
Questionnaire	Questionnaire Form J Insert (6-2-6-3)	Questionnaire Errata	Questionnaire	Questionnaire Fertility Supplement	Questionnaire Confidential: Abortion Question	Questionnaire	Questionnaire Confidential: Abortion Question	Questionnaire including: Household Interview Forms	Questionnaire Drug Use Supplement Childhood Residence Calendar Confidential Abortion Questions
IRM (QxQ)	IRM (QxQ)	IRM (QxQ) Errata (1)	IRM (QxQ)	IRM (QxQ)	IRM (QxQ)	IRM (QxQ)	IRM (QxQ)	IRM (QxQ)	IRM (QxQ)
Household Interview: Intro, A, B_1,B_2,C	Household Interview: Intro, A,B,C Income Table	Household Interview: Intro, A,B,C Income Table	Household Interview: Intro, A,B,C Income Table	Household Interview: Intro, A,B,C Income Table	Household Interview: Intro, A,B,C Income Table	Household Interview: Intro, A,B,C Income Table	Household Interview: Intro, A,B,C Income Table		
Employer Flap	Employer Supplement	Employer Supplement	Employer Supplement	Employer Supplement	Employer Supplement	Employer Supplement	Employer Supplement	Employer Supplement	Employer Supplement
Jobs Calendar	Jobs Calendar	Jobs Calendar	Jobs Calendar	Jobs Calendar	Jobs Calendar	Jobs Calendar	Jobs Calendar	Jobs Calendar	Jobs Calendar

Data Processing and Cleaning Procedures

Editing and Coding Procedures.

Once a completed interview arrives at NORC's central office, it is directed through a controlled pattern of data reduction steps designed to produce clean machine-readable data. The following steps are conducted for each case: coding, keying, cleaning, hardcopy storage in the NLS Library, and finally presence on the NLSY data file in machine-readable form.

Processing begins with confirming that all required documents (questionnaire, face sheet, household interview, calendar, respondent-fee check receipt, interviewer's record of calls to respondent, case transmittal form and, if applicable, employer supplements) are included with the case and have matching case identification numbers. All documents for each case are placed in a labeled file jacket and are batched for routing to the coding department. Those cases randomly selected for validation are placed in specially marked batches for priority handling.

The coding function has always occupied a vital position in NORC's approach to data reduction. The coder's mission is: (1) To prepare each questionnaire for data entry by performing a complete case edit. The NLSY coder examines all case documents and, by applying a series of editing conventions, visually prepares the case for rapid data entry. The complete case edit, one step in the overall data reduction process, not only facilitates data entry, but it also serves to refine the quality of the data. (2) To identify interviewer-related retrieval errors. During the case edit, the coders also flag any retrieval errors observed in the questionnaire. A description of the retrieval problem and the hardcopy questionnaire are forwarded to the NLS retrieval shop for further processing. (3) To provide feedback about interviewer performance. (4) To code the occupational, geographic, and educational information collected. This task is assigned by NORC to selected coders. The occupation coders apply Bureau of the Census codes to civilian occupations using both the 1970 and 1980 editions of the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations and the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. Military occupations for the 1979-1985 survey years are classified by NORC and the Center according to the Department of Defense occupation codes. The Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are used for geographic county/state coding. Finally, NORC assigns the Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE) code number to those colleges or universities attended by the NLSY respondent, as well as a numerical code identifying the respondent's major field of study and subspecialty.

NORC retrieves missing and inconsistent data for critical items. The need for retrievals has been quite low and steadily declining. NORC centralizes the retrieval function in its central offices and has established a retrieval shop of specially trained telephone interviewers who retrieve crucial items.

"Front-end" cleaning on entered data is performed as follows: (1) create on-line tables for valid value and range checks as the data are being entered; (2) perform logic checks or simple arithmetic checks; (3) flag important

missing items without halting processing of the case; (4) validate a key check digit (part of the Case ID Number on NLS); and (5) perform automatic routing, i.e., avoid entry of skipped fields and thereby greatly speed the entry process on the NLS.

These functions prevent keying of invalid values, but they also identify earlier errors made by interviewers and/or coders and thus become an important source for feedback from the Data Entry Supervisor to supervisors of feeder tasks.

The edit software can make a wide range of logic checks. It accepts boolean logic, nested conditions, bi-directional filter statements, and more. Although many dependencies across items in the instruments are inherent in the questionnaire design, an intense effort is made to identify additional relationships throughout survey processing. In the NLSY, extensive use is made of dates in several sections and the pattern and sequence of the gaps between and across dates is carefully checked.

NORC consults closely with CHRR on the cleaning specifications prior to and during cleaning. The edit application for any survey, which typically is comprised of thousands of statements, is tested and de-bugged on live data prior to the scheduled start of cleaning. Whenever an edit check uncovers an inconsistency, the hard copy is referenced to check for coding or transcription errors. When these inconsistencies are not due to coding or transcription but are the result of respondent inconsistency, the responses are not changed. Any discrepancies which remain are most likely the result of respondent inconsistency.

Variable Creation.

The Center creates certain variables which are either frequently used by researchers or difficult to construct. These created variables include various employment, education, income, geographic and interview-specific variables. In addition to the main file created variables (discussed below), NLSY special data files also contain unique sets of created variables on such topics as respondent's work histories, fertility, and geographic-environmental data.

The following KEY variables have been created for each survey year: (1) weeks worked since last interview and in past calendar year; (2) weeks unemployed since last interview and in past calendar year; (3) weeks out of the labor force since last interview and past calendar year; (4) weeks since last interview; (5) hours worked since last interview and in past calendar year; and (6) total net family income.

In addition to the KEY variables listed above, the following yearly summary variables have been created: (1) family poverty status; (2) highest grade completed; (3) marital status (collapsed); (4) employment status recode; (5) region of current residence; (6) school enrollment status; (7) weeks unaccounted for in calculating weeks worked; (8) unemployment rate for labor market of current residence; (9) urban/rural current residence; (10) SMSA

current residence; (11) reason for noninterview; and (12) weeks service in active armed forces since last interview and in the past calendar year. Derivations for certain of these KEY and summary variables are provided within the attachments and appendices of the NLSY documentation set.

Sample Representativeness

Base Year Sampling Weights.

The following principles guide weighting decisions. Individual case weights are assigned to yearly interviews in such a way as to produce group population estimates when used in tabulations. The assignment of individual respondent weights involves at least three stages.

Stage One: The first stage in weighting involves the reciprocal of the probability of selection at the baseline interview. Specifically, this probability of selection is a function of the probability of selection associated with the household in which the respondent was located as well as the subsampling (if any) applied to individuals identified in screening.

Stage Two: This stage of weighting adjusts for differential response (cooperation) rates in both the screening phase and baseline interview. Differential cooperation rates are computed (and adjusted) on the basis of geographic location, group membership, and within group subclassification.

Stage Three: This stage of weighting attempts to adjust for certain types of random variation associated with sampling as well as sample "undercoverage." This ratio estimation is used to conform the sample to independently derived population totals.

Sampling weights are readjusted for non-interviews each survey year by NORC. Additional information on the weighting procedures developed for the 1979-1982 survey years can be found in the NLSY technical sampling report (Frankel, Williams, and Spencer 1983) and in an addendum to that report (Center for Human Resource Research 1989).

Attrition.

Response rates within the NLSY sample have remained high ranging from 95-96% during the first six years of the study. Table 5 provides yearly retention rates for both the youth sample as a whole as well as for the civilian and military subsamples. Retention rate is calculated as the percentage of the base year respondents who

were interviewed in a particular survey year; included in these calculations are certain respondents who have died or who were otherwise non-interviewable. In 1985, interviews ceased for over 1,200 respondents within the original military sample thus reducing the overall NLSY sample size to 11,607. By the end of 1988, 10,466 civilian and military respondents continued to be interviewed for an overall retention rate of 90%.

Weighting

The NLS surveys are based upon stratified, multi-stage random samples with oversamples of blacks, and, in the case of the 1979 cohort, Hispanics and poor whites. Data from each interview year contain a weight specific to that year. When this weight is applied, the number of sample cases is translated into the number of persons in the population which that observation represents. The steps followed in the construction of the weights for the 1979 NLSY are described in the technical sampling report referenced earlier.

In the event one wishes to tabulate characteristics of the sample for a single interview year in order to describe the population being represented, it is necessary to weight the observations using the weights provided. For example, if one wished to compute the average hours worked in 1987 by persons 14-21 in 1979, one would simply weight hours worked by the 1987 sample weight. These weights are approximately correct when used in this way. Other applications for which users may wish to apply weighting, but for which the application of weights may not correspond to the intended result include:

Subsamples Generated by Dropping Observations with Item Nonresponses.

Often users confine their analysis to subsamples for which respondents provided valid answers to certain questions. Weighted means here will not represent the entire population, but rather those persons in the population who would have given a valid response to the specified questions. Item nonresponse due to refusals or invalid skips is usually quite small, so the degree to which the weights are incorrect is probably also quite small. In these instances, while the population estimates may be moderately in error, the population distributions are probably reasonably accurate. Exceptions to this might be for data items that have relatively high non-response rates such as family income.

Data from multiple waves.

Because the weights are specific to a single wave of the study, and because respondents occasionally miss an interview but are contacted in a subsequent wave, a problem similar to item nonresponse arises. In addition, occasionally the weights for a respondent in different years may be quite dissimilar, leaving the user uncertain as to

which weight is appropriate. In principle, if a user wished to apply weights to multiple wave data, weights would have to be recomputed based upon the persons for whom complete data are available.

Regression analysis.

A common question is whether one should use the provided weights to perform weighted least squares when doing regression analysis. Such a course of action may not lead to correct estimates. If particular groups follow significantly different regression specifications, the preferred response is to estimate a separate regression for each group. If one wishes to compute the population average effect of, for example, education upon earnings, one may simply compute the weighted average of the regression coefficients obtained for each group, using the sum of the weights for the persons in each group as the weights to be applied to the coefficients. While least squares is an estimator which is linear in the dependent variable, it is nonlinear in the explanatory variables, and so weighting the observations will generate different results than taking the weighted average of the regression coefficients for the groups. The process of stratifying the sample into groups thought to have different regression coefficients and then testing for equality of coefficients across groups using an F-test is described in most statistics texts.

If one is unsure what the appropriate grouping is, then using the sample weights in a weighted regression may be viewed as a quick and dirty solution to the problem. Such a regression should approximate the results which would be obtained from the corresponding regression on a random sample of the population. Note that if subgroups have different regression coefficients, a regression on a random sample of the population would itself be misspecified.

Design Effects

Because the samples are multi-stage stratified random samples instead of simple random samples, respondents tend to come in clusters, and clusters of persons tend to be alike in a variety of ways for a variety of reasons. For example, there may exist cultural differences by locality or ecological differences in labor market conditions and the like. Depending upon the degree of this homogeneity, the conventionally computed standard deviations for the variables will be too small. The ratio of the correct standard error to the standard error computed assuming a simple random sample is known as the design effect. The technical sampling report for the 1979 NLSY provides design effects for the various strata. A single design effect which can be broadly applied to regression analysis cannot be constructed. To illustrate the approximate size of design effects in regression analysis, a regression of rate of pay for the CPS job in 1979 was estimated using race, sex, marital status and education as explanatory variables. Assuming each of the roughly 200 PSU's has the same number of respondents in the sample of 5724 persons with observed wages, the design effect was calculated to be 1.52. That is, the true standard errors were larger than the naively

computed standard errors by a factor of 1.52. When this exercise was repeated for rate of pay in 1986, the design effect had fallen to 1.37. This reduction reflects the fact that mobility tends to mix the respondents more uniformly through the country, reducing the clustering of the sample. Many of the persons who started out in the same PSU will have moved to different areas, and hence no longer share unobservable labor market conditions. These shared unobservable labor market conditions are likely responsible for the spatial correlation of the error terms which generates design effects. Thus another advantage of longitudinal data is the lessening of design effects over time.

While users do not have access to the PSUs for either the NORC or Census samples, it is possible by obtaining the geocode data for the NLSY to control for some of the ecological factors generating design effects or, if desired, to compute design effects based upon county or metropolitan area clusters which continue to be present. Such geocode data are not available for the original cohorts interviewed by Census, but there is some limited local labor market data merged into the records. A more complete treatment of design effects is beyond the scope of this handbook.

References

BAKER, PAULA C. AND MOTT, FRANK L. *NLSY Child Handbook 1989: A Guide and Resource Document for Use with the NLSY 1986 Child Data*. January 1989.

CENTER FOR HUMAN RESOURCE RESEARCH. "Technical Sampling Report Addendum: Standard Errors and Deft Factors for Rounds IV through IX." 1989.

FRANKEL, M.R.; WILLIAMS, H.A.; and SPENCER, B.D. "Technical Sampling Report, National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Force Behavior." August 1983.

GRASSO, JOHN T. and KOHEN, ANDREW I. "The National Longitudinal Surveys Data Processing System." In: *The Survey of Income and Program Participation: Proceedings of the Workshop on Data Processing*. D. Kasprzyk, et.al., eds., U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1978.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER (NORC). "Household Screening Interviewer's Reference Manual. National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Force Behavior." August 1978.

PARNES, HERBERT S. "Longitudinal Surveys: Prospects and Problems." *Monthly Labor Review* 95 (February 1972): 11-15.

RHOTON, PATRICIA. "Attrition and the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: Avoidance, Control, and Correction." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1984. [298]

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Technical Paper No. 7. "The Current Population Survey --A Report on Methodology", 1963.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Current Population Reports. Series P-25. No. 352, November 18, 1966.

3

VARIABLE AND FILE DESCRIPTIONS

The National Longitudinal Surveys were primarily designed to analyze the sources of variation in the labor market behavior and experience of the five age-sex subsets of the U.S. population represented by the samples. Thus the information collected from the respondents in the several samples relates to variables that either represent significant aspects of labor market activity and labor market status or that are hypothesized to influence, or to be influenced by, such activity or status.

Researchers are cautioned that it is not possible within the space available in the handbook to describe completely or with absolute precision the content of all the interview schedules. The NLS is a large longitudinal data set which contains from 6,000-10,000 variables for each of the four Original Cohorts and over 27,000 variables within the main NLSY files alone. While the surveys for each of the five cohorts contain comparable sets of questions, variation in the types of data collected has occurred both across survey years of a particular cohort as well as among the five cohorts. It is useful to think of the NLS not as one data set but as a composite of five unique data sets containing a variety of information on the labor force experience of these particular groups of Americans. In order to know precisely what information is available for a given cohort and whether it is comparable to data collected for another NLS cohort, users should carefully examine the relevant survey instruments and accompanying documentation.

Selected Variables: Original Cohort and NLSY Main Files

In an effort to give the potential NLS user a *general* idea of the types of variables available for each cohort, selected survey questions and subject areas which can be found on the main cohort data files have been grouped into the following three major categories: (1) labor market experience variables; (2) human capital and other socioeconomic variables; and (3) environmental variables.

Table 7 below provides a brief overview of these major types of NLS variables and identifies the cohort(s) for which such data have been collected. Detailed tables follow which depict the types of variables which have been collected during each survey year for the Older Men (Table 8), Mature Women (Table 9), Young Men (Table 10), Young Women (Table 11), and the NLSY (Table 12). The tables are organized as follows: across the top of each table are the years in which the particular cohort has been surveyed and in the stub are listed some of the variables which have been measured in any given survey year. An asterisk (*) in any cell indicates that

Table 7 Selected Variables by Cohort: Original Cohort and NLSY Main Files

I.	**Labor Market Experience Variables**	
	Current Labor Force & Employment Status	All Cohorts
	Characteristics of Current or Last Job	All Cohorts
	Work Experience Prior to Initial Survey	All Cohorts
	Work Experience Since Previous Survey	All Cohorts
	Selected Characteristics of All Jobs Since Last Interview	Y
II.	**Human Capital & Other Socioeconomic Variables**	
	Early Formative Influences	All Cohorts
	Migration	All Cohorts
	Education	All Cohorts
	Training Outside Regular School	All Cohorts
	Government Jobs & Training Programs	Y
	Health & Physical Conditions	All Cohorts
	Marital & Family Characteristics	All Cohorts
	Financial Characteristics	All Cohorts
	Military Service	OM, YM, Y
	Job Attitudes/Perspectives	All Cohorts
	Educational & Occupational Aspirations/Expectations	YM, YW, Y
	Other Social/Psychological Variables	All Cohorts
	Retrospective Evaluation of Labor Market	Y
	Retirement	OM, MW
	Hypothetical Job Offer	All Cohorts
	Volunteer Work	OM, MW, YW
	Significant Others	Y
	School Discipline	Y
	Delinquency & Drugs	Y
	Reported Police Contacts	Y
	Time Use	Y
	Child Care	MW, YW, Y
	Finding Current Job	Y
III.	**Environmental Variables**	
	Current Region of Residence	All Cohorts
	Local Labor Market Characteristics	All Cohorts

OM = Older Men YM = Young Men Y = Youth
MW = Mature Women YW = Young Women

NOTE: The categories of variables listed in this table are survey-specific and reflect the variable labels utilized in the following detailed Tables 8-12. Categories are not necessarily consistent across cohorts (for example, child care questions for the Original Cohorts can be found under "Marital and Family Characteristics" while NLSY child care variables are listed under "Child Care") and represent only those types of variables found on the main cohort files.

the information for the designated variable was obtained for that particular cohort in the indicated year. Users should be aware that in some instances the variable descriptions in the tables represent categories of variables and not single response items. Variables, in some cases, are derived directly from the response to a specific question in the interview schedule. In other cases, the variables either have been created by the Center on the basis of responses to a series of questions in the survey instrument or can be so constructed by the user.

Finally, these tables depict selected variables from only the main files of the four Original Cohorts and the NLSY. Additional raw and constructed variables on a number of topics (i.e., individual work histories, geographic-environmental data, and child-specific variables, etc.) can be found within separate NLSY files (see the following sections on 'Special NLSY Data Collections' and 'Constructed NLSY Data Files').

Special Aspects of NLS Data

The sampling design utilized for the five NLS cohorts offers researchers a unique opportunity to study in detail related individuals (i.e., husbands/wives, fathers/daughters, mothers/sons, siblings, etc.) sharing the same or different household(s). In addition, special surveys conducted exclusively with NLSY respondents as well as constructed NLSY data files developed by the Center provide users with detailed topical data on: (1) last secondary school attended (including transcript information and selected aptitude/intelligence scores); (2) test scores from the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB); (3) illegal activities participation including police contacts; (4) alcohol use and substance use; (5) assessment data on the cognitive, socioemotional, physiological development of a sample of NLSY children; (6) detailed geographic-environmental data including state, county, SMSA of current residence; (7) a supplemental file of constructed and edited fertility variables; (8) weekly work histories detailing each respondent's labor force status, hours worked, and employment at more than one job from 1978 through the 1988 interview; and (9) merged data on NLSY mothers and their children from the main files and the 1986/1988 child assessments.

What follows is a description of each of these special aspects of NLS data including descriptions of relevant documentation items and various technical/research reports which users may wish to consult. While some of these data are provided within the main file of the relevant cohort, others are individual files and must be ordered separately. All documentation items for a particular data set are provided to purchasers of the data file. Researchers may order individual documentation items as well as those reports followed by a [bracketed] order number. Additional information on documentation and publications available from the Center can be found in Sections 6 and 7 of this handbook.

(text continues after the detailed tables)

Selected Variable Tables by NLS Cohort & Year

Table 8 Selected Variables by Survey Year: Older Men 45-59 in 1966

Variable	66	67	68	69	71	73	75	76	78	80	81	83
I. LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE VARIABLES												
A. Current Labor Force and Employment Status												
Survey week labor force and employment status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hours worked in survey week	•	•		•	•			•			•	
Weeks worked (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Usual hours worked during weeks worked	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Weeks unemployed (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Spells of unemployment in past year	•	•		•	•							
Weeks out of labor force (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
B. Characteristics of Current or Last Job												
Occupation, industry, class of worker	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Startdate/stopdate	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hours per week usually worked		•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•
Hourly rate of pay	•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•
Commuting time and/or costs					•			•				
Covered by collective bargaining				•	•			•			•	
Is R union member				•	•			•			•	

Table 8 Older Men 45-59 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	71	73	75	76	78	80	81	83
C. Work Experience Prior to Initial Survey												
Occupation, industry, class of worker, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving first job after leaving school	•											
Occupation, industry, class of worker, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving longest job since leaving school	•											
D. Work Experience Since Previous Survey												
Occupation, industry, class of worker, hours per week, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving intervening jobs (details vary)		•	•	•	•			•			•	
Interfirm mobility (details vary)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. HUMAN CAPITAL AND OTHER SOCIOECONOMIC VARIABLES												
A. Early Formative Influences												
Nationality	•											
Type of residence at age 15	•											
Person(s) R lived with at age 15	•											
Occupation of head of household when R was 15	•											
Highest grade completed by father	•											
B. Migration												
Years at current residence	•											

Table 8 Older Men 45-59 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	71	73	75	76	78	80	81	83
Comparison of birthplace to current residence	•											
Geographic mobility (details vary)		•		•	•			•				•
C. Education												
Highest grade completed	•							•				
High school curriculum	•											
College (year last attended, earned degree , highest degree received)								•				
D. Training Outside Regular School												
Has R taken	•	•		•	•			•			•	
Type of training	•	•		•	•			•			•	
Sponsor of training		•		•	•			•			•	
Duration	•	•		•	•			•			•	
Hours per week attended		•		•	•			•			•	
Did R complete	•	•		•	•			•			•	
Reason decided to take		•		•	•			•			•	
Does R use training on current job	•	•		•	•			•			•	
E. Health and Physical Condition												
Self-rating of health	•			•					•	•	•	•
Comparison of R's condition with past		•			•			•	•	•	•	•

Table 8 Older Men 45-59 in 1966 (continued)

	Variable	66	67	68	69	71	73	75	76	78	80	81	83
	Attitude toward health condition								•	•	•	•	•
	Does health limit work	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Duration of health limitations	•			•	•			•			•	
	Problems (activities, things that bother, working conditions)					•			•			•	
	Medical care (eligibility for insurance benefits)											•	
	Accidents (on-the-job, how, when)								•				
	Does health permit R/wife to go outdoors, use public transportation, or personal care without help					•			•			•	
	Does wife's health limit her work	•			•	•			•			•	•
	Duration of wife's limitations	•			•	•			•			•	
	Does health of family members limit R's work					•							
	Does health of wife limit R's work					•			•			•	
F.	**Marital and Family Characteristics**												
	Marital status	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Marital history (details vary)								•			•	
	Number of dependents	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Life status of R's/wife's parents	•	•		•	•			•			•	
	Number/ages of children in household	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Table 8 Older Men 45-59 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	71	73	75	76	78	80	81	83
Family members (relationship to R, sex, age, enrollment status, weeks worked, hours per week worked, occupation) (details vary)	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Unrelated household members (relationship to R, sex, age, enrollment status, weeks worked, hours per week worked, occupation, reason living together) (details vary)											•	•
Frequency of contact with children											•	
Wife's work experience (longest job, retirement expectations/plans)											•	
G. Financial Characteristics												
Total net family assets	•			•	•			•			•	
Total family income	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from farm/business	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Wage or salary income	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Unemployment compensation income	•	•		•	•			•			•	•
Income from supplemental unemployment benefits								•			•	
Income from rent, interest, or dividends	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Public assistance income	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Disability income	•	•		•	•			•				

Table 8 Older Men 45-59 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	71	73	75	76	78	80	81	83
SSI income								•	•	•	•	•
Total market value of food stamps received	•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•
Social Security income	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Pension income	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Amount of financial assistance received from others									•	•	•	•
Income from other sources	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
H. Military Service												
Dates of service								•				
I. Attitudes/Perspectives												
How does R feel about job	•	•		•	•			•		•	•	•
What R likes best/least about job	•	•		•	•							
Would R continue to work if had enough money to live on	•									•		
What is more important: high wages or liking work	•											
Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control score				•	•			•			•	
Attitude toward women working		•			•							
Attitudes toward selected aspects of life								•	•	•	•	•

Table 8 Older Men 45-59 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	71	73	75	76	78	80	81	83
Way feeling these days											•	•
Discrimination (R ever experienced, type, way in which experienced)					•			•		•		
Has R progressed, held own, or moved backward					•			•				
Have job pressures increased, decreased, or remained the same					•			•				
J. Retirement												
Leisure activities									•		•	
Expected age of retirement	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
R's plans after retirement	•	•		•	•			•	•	•		•
Compulsory retirement plan	•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•
Timing of retirement (reason R retired, did employer encourage, would R continue to work if allowed)								•	•	•	•	•
Attitudes toward retirement					•			•	•	•	•	•
Wife's attitude toward R's retirement					•							
Friends' attitude toward R's retirement					•							
Characteristics of current employer's pension plan					•			•				
Amount of expected retirement income					•			•			•	

Table 8 Older Men 45-59 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	71	73	75	76	78	80	81	83
Geographic mobility since retirement											•	•
Retirement preparation course											•	
K. Hypothetical Job Offer												
Would R accept	•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•
Hours per week would work					•			•	•	•	•	•
Rate of pay required	•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•
Kind of work required	•	•		•	•			•	•	•	•	•
L. Volunteer Work												
Has R done any volunteer work									•			
Number of weeks/hours per week performed									•			
III. ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES												
A. Residence												
South/Non-South	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Does R live in SMSA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Mover/Nonmover status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Comparison of state, county, SMSA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
B. Characteristics												
Size of local area labor force	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Local area unemployment rate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Table 9 Selected Variables by Survey Year: Mature Women 30-44 in 1967

Variable	67	68	69	71	72	74	76	77	79	81	82	84	86	87
I. LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE VARIABLES														
A. Current Labor Force and Employment States														
Survey week labor force and employment status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hours worked in survey week	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Weeks worked (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Usual hours worked during weeks worked	•	•	•			•	•							
Weeks unemployed (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Spells of unemployment in past year	•		•	•	•			•			•			•
Weeks out of labor force (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
B. Characteristics of Current or Last Job														
Occupation, industry, class of worker	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Startdate/stopdate	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hours per week usually worked	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hourly rate of pay	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Commuting time and/or costs	•		•		•			•			•			•
Covered by collective bargaining				•	•			•			•			•
Is R union member				•	•			•			•			•

Table 9 Mature Women 30-44 in 1967 (continued)

Variable	67	68	69	71	72	74	76	77	79	81	82	84	86	87
Shift worked					•			•	•		•			•
Fringe benefits available								•			•			•
Displaced worker														•
Supervises others														•
C. Work Experience Prior to Initial Survey														
Occupation, industry, class of worker, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving first job after leaving school (never married Rs)	•													
Occupation, industry, class of worker, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving longest job since leaving school (never married Rs)	•													
Occupation, industry, class of worker, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving longest job between school and marriage	•													
Occupation, industry, class of worker startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving longest job between marriage and first birth	•													
Occupation, industry, class of worker, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving longest job since first birth	•													
Number of years since leaving school R worked six months or more	•													

Table 9 Mature Women 30-44 in 1967 (continued)

Variable	67	68	69	71	72	74	76	77	79	81	82	84	86	87
D. Work Experience Since Previous Survey														
Occupation, industry, class of worker, hours per week, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving intervening jobs (details vary)		•	•	•	•			•			•			•
Interfirm mobility (details vary)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Promotions (any, effects)												•	•	•
II. HUMAN CAPITAL AND OTHER SOCIOECONOMIC VARIABLES														
A. Early Formative Influences														
Nationality	•													
Type of residence at age 15	•													
Person(s) R lived with at age 15	•													
Occupation of head of household when R was 15	•													
Highest grade completed by father/mother	•													
Occupation of mother when R was 15	•													
B. Migration														
Years at current residence	•													
Comparison of birthplace to current residence	•													
Geographic mobility (details vary)	•		•	•	•			•			•			

Table 9 Mature Women 30-44 in 1967 (continued)

Variable	67	68	69	71	72	74	76	77	79	81	82	84	86	87
C. Education														
Current enrollment status								•						•
Highest grade completed	•							•						•
High school curriculum	•													
Year of high school diploma or GED								•		•				
Math courses taken in high school										•				
College (attended, duration, hours per week attended, field of study, highest degree received)								•	•	•	•	•	•	•
D. Training														
OJT (did R take, duration, hours per week attended, did R complete)									•	•	•	•	•	•
Additional/other training or educational program (type, sponsor, duration, hours per week attended, reason took, did R complete, certificate, use on job)	•		•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•
E. Health and Physical Condition														
Self-rating of health	•												•	
Comparison of R's condition with past			•	•				•			•		•	
Does health limit work/housework	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Duration of health limitations	•			•				•			•			•
Problems (activities, things that bother, working conditions)				•				•			•			•

Table 9 Mature Women 30-44 in 1967 (continued)

Variable	67	68	69	71	72	74	76	77	79	81	82	84	86	87
Does others' health limit work (details vary)	•		•						•	•	•	•	•	•
Accidents (on-the-job, how, when)								•			•			•
Does health permit going outdoors, using public transportation, or personal care without help				•				•			•			•
Does husband's health limit his work	•		•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Duration of husband's limitations	•			•				•			•	•		•
F. Marital and Family Characteristics														
Marital status	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Marital history (details vary)	•							•			•	•	•	•
Husband's attitude toward R's working	•				•			•			•			•
Life status of R's/husband's parents	•		•	•	•					•		•		
Number of dependents	•		•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Information and/or update on all children born or adopted	•							•			•			
Number/ages of children in household	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Child care arrangements (type, cost, preferences, attitude toward, hypothetical use, effect on work) details vary	•		•	•	•			•						
Child care (extent of responsibility)						•	•			•	•	•		

Table 9 Mature Women 30-44 in 1967 (continued)

Variable	67	68	69	71	72	74	76	77	79	81	82	84	86	87
Family members (age, sex, relationship to R, date of birth, education, school enrollment, weeks worked, hours per week worked, occupation) details vary	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Unemployment of husband (weeks)						•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Household activities (responsibility for, attitude toward, hours per week spent on) details vary	•					•	•		•	•	•	•		•
Responsibility for care of chronically ill or disabled												•		•
Frequency of contact with family members and friends										•				
Unrelated household members (relationship to R, sex, age)											•	•	•	•
G. Financial Characteristics														
Total net family assets	•			•	•			•			•			•
Total family income	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from farm/business	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Wages or salary income	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Unemployment compensation income	•		•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from supplemental unemployment benefits								•			•			•
Income from public assistance	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Social Security income	•		•	•	•			•			•	•	•	•

Table 9 Mature Women 30-44 in 1967 (continued)

Variable	67	68	69	71	72	74	76	77	79	81	82	84	86	87
Pension income	•		•	•	•			•			•	•	•	•
Disability income	•		•	•	•			•			•	•	•	•
Rental income	•		•	•	•			•			•			•
Interest or dividend income	•		•	•	•			•			•			•
Total market value of food stamps received	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from AFDC	•		•	•	•						•			•
Alimony payments						•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Child support payments						•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Amount of financial assistance received from others											•	•	•	•
Income from other sources	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
H. Attitudes/Perspectives														
How R feels about Job	•		•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•
What does R like best/least about job	•		•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Would R continue to work if had enough money to live on	•		•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
What is more important: high wages or liking work	•		•		•			•			•			•
Attitude toward women working	•				•			•			•			•
Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control score			•		•			•						

Table 9 Mature Women 30-44 in 1967 (continued)

Variable	67	68	69	71	72	74	76	77	79	81	82	84	86	87
Way feeling these days									•	•	•	•	•	•
Discrimination (R ever experienced, type, ways in which experienced, practiced by employers) details vary					•			•			•			•
Has R progressed, held own, or moved backward					•			•						
Have job pressures increased, decreased, or remained the same					•			•						
I. Retirement														
Expected age of retirement									•		•	•	•	
Will R be eligible for social security or railroad retirement benefits									•		•		•	
Characteristics of current employer's pension plan									•		•		•	
Years employed in jobs covered by social security or railroad retirement											•	•	•	
Eligible for other pensions (type, number of years worked on jobs)											•		•	
Eligible for spouse's benefits (type)											•		•	
Expected age of retirement (spouse)									•		•	•	•	
Will spouse be eligible for social security or railroad retirement benefits									•		•		•	

Table 9 Mature Women 30-44 in 1967 (continued)

Variable	67	68	69	71	72	74	76	77	79	81	82	84	86	87
Spouse eligible for other retirement benefits (type)									•		•		•	
R or spouse have personal retirement plan											•		•	
Sources of retirement income									•		•		•	
J. Hypothetical Job Offer														
Would R accept	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	
Hours per week would work	•			•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	
Rate of pay required	•			•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	
Kind of work desired	•			•	•			•			•			
K. Volunteer Work														
Did any unpaid volunteer work						•	•		•	•		•		
Number of weeks/hours per week participated						•	•		•	•		•		
Organization worked for						•	•		•	•		•		
Why volunteered						•	•							
Activities aimed at changing social conditions										•		•		
III. ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES														
A. Residence														
South/Non-South	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Table 9 Mature Women 30-44 in 1967 (continued)

Variable	67	68	69	71	72	74	76	77	79	81	82	84	86	87
Does R live in SMSA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Mover/Nonmover status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Comparison of state, county, SMSA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
B. Characteristics														
Size of local area labor force	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Local area unemployment rate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Index of demand for female labor	•		•	•	•									

Table 10 Selected Variables by Survey Year: Young Men 14-24 in 1966

Variable	66	67	68	69	70	71	73	75	76	78	80	81
I. LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE VARIABLES												
A. Current Labor Force and Employment Status												
Survey week labor force and employment status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hours worked in survey week	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•
Weeks worked (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Usual hours worked during weeks worked	•	•	•	•			•	•		•	•	
Weeks unemployed (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Spells of unemployment in past year	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•
Weeks out of labor force (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
B. Characteristics of Current or Last Job												
Occupation, industry, class of worker	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Start date/stop date	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hours per week usually worked		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hourly rate of pay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Commuting time and/or costs						•			•	•	•	•
Covered by collective bargaining				•	•	•			•	•	•	•
Is R union member				•	•	•			•	•	•	•
Job Characteristics Inventory	•											

Table 10 Young Men 14-24 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	70	71	73	75	76	78	80	81
Fringe benefits available									•			•
Shift worked						•				•	•	•
C. Work Experience Prior to Initial Survey												
Occupation and industry of job held during last year in high school	•											
Occupation, industry, class of worker, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving first job after leaving school (details vary)	•											
D. Work Experience Since Previous Survey												
Occupation, industry, class of worker, hours per week, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving intervening jobs (details vary)		•	•	•	•	•			•			•
Interfirm mobility (details vary)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. HUMAN CAPITAL AND OTHER SOCIOECONOMIC VARIABLES												
A. Early Formative Influences												
Nationality	•											
Type of residence at age 14/age 18	•											
Person(s) R lived with at age 14 (details vary)	•					•						
Occupation of head of household when R was 14	•											
Highest grade completed by father/mother	•											

Table 10 Young Men 14-24 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	70	71	73	75	76	78	80	81
Were magazines/newspapers/library card available in home at age 14	•											
Parental encouragement to continue education past high school					•	•			•			
B. Migration												
Years at current residence	•											
Comparison of birthplace to current residence	•											
Geographic mobility (details vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•
C. Education												
Current enrollment status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Highest grade completed	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Reason stopped attending high school	•	•	•	•	•	•						
Is current school public	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•
High school curriculum	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			
High school subjects enjoyed most/least	•											
High school activities	•											
Index of high school quality	•											
Index of college quality					•	•						
College (attended, highest degree received, field of study)							•	•	•	•	•	•
College tuition (full-time amount)	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			

Table 10 Young Men 14-24 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	70	71	73	75	76	78	80	81
Financial aid in college (types and amount)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Reason R left college		•	•	•	•	•						
Reason R's college plans have changed		•	•	•	•	•						
D. Training Outside Regular School												
Any training or educational program (did R take, current enrollment status, type, sponsor, duration, hours per week attended) (details vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Does R use additional training on current job	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			
E. Health and Physical Condition												
Does health limit work	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Does health limit school activity	•		•		•	•	•	•				
Duration of health limitations	•		•		•	•			•			•
Problems (activities, things that bother, working conditions)						•			•			•
Accidents (on-the-job, how, when)									•			
Comparison of R's condition with past						•			•			•
Does health permit going outdoors, using public transportation, or personal care without help						•			•			•
Does wife's health limit her work	•		•		•	•			•			•
Duration of wife's limitations	•		•		•	•			•			•

Table 10 Young Men 14-24 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	70	71	73	75	76	78	80	81
Does others' health limit R's work (details vary)						•			•			•
F. Marital and Family Characteristics												
Marital status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Marital history (details vary)									•	•	•	•
Number of dependents	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Parents (life status, weeks worked, full-time, occupation)	•	•	•	•								
Number/ages of children in household	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Number of children R expects to have/ considers ideal												•
Family members (relationship to R, age, sex, education, weeks worked, hours per week worked, occupation) (details vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Unrelated household members (relationship to R, sex, age)										•	•	•
Household activities (responsibility for, hours per week spent on)												•
G. Financial Characteristics												
Total net family assets	•				•	•			•			•
Total family income	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from farm/business	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Wages or salary income	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Table 10 Young Men 14-24 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	70	71	73	75	76	78	80	81
Unemployment compensation income	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from supplemental unemployment benefits									•			•
Disability income												•
Rental income												•
Interest income												•
Total market value of food stamps received										•	•	•
Income from AFDC												•
Income from public assistance										•	•	•
Amount of financial assistance received from others	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•
Income from other sources	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
H. Military Service												
Ever served in	•			•	•	•			•	•	•	•
Branch of armed forces served in	•			•		•			•			•
Months spent in armed forces	•			•		•			•			•
Military occupation held longest	•			•		•			•			•
How entered armed forces	•			•		•			•			•
Did military service help/hurt career						•			•			•
Rank held in armed forces				•		•			•			•

Table 10 Young Men 14-24 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	70	71	73	75	76	78	80	81
Primary training received (did R complete, duration, type, used on current or last job)	*			*		*			*			*
GI (VA) benefits (ever used, type)									*			*
Draft (classification, reason rejected)		*	*	*	*	*						
Disability (discharged for, service-connected, compensation rating)									*			*
I. Attitudes/Perspectives												
How does R feel about job	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*
What R likes best/least about job	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*
Facet-Specific Job Satisfaction Index										*		*
Would R continue to work if had enough money to live on				*		*						*
What is more important: high wages or liking work	*											
Would R like to receive more education or training	*	*	*	*	*	*			*			
Educational goal/expected education	*			*	*	*			*			
What kind of work would R like to be doing at age 30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Knowledge of World of Work score	*											
Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control Score			*			*			*			
IQ score			*									

Table 10 Young Men 14-24 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	70	71	73	75	76	78	80	81
Attitude toward women working						•			•			•
Discrimination (ever experienced, type)						•			•			
Has R progressed, held own, or moved backward						•			•			
Have job pressures increased, decreased, or remained the same									•			
J. Hypothetical Job Offer												
Would R accept	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•
Kind of work required	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•
Hours per week would work	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•
Rate of pay required	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•
III. ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES												
A. Residence												
South/Non-South	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Does R live in SMSA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Mover/Nonmover status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Comparison of state, county, SMSA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Table 10 Young Men 14-24 in 1966 (continued)

Variable	66	67	68	69	70	71	73	75	76	78	80	81
B. Characteristics												
Size of local labor force	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Local area unemployment rate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Accredited college in local area	•	•	•									

Table 11 Selected Variables by Survey Year: Young Women 14-24 in 1968

Variable	68	69	70	71	72	73	75	77	78	80	82	83	85	87
I. LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE VARIABLES														
A. Current Labor Force and Employment Status														
Survey week labor force and employment status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hours worked in survey week	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Weeks worked (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Usual hours worked during weeks worked	•	•					•	•						
Weeks unemployed (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Spells of unemployment in past year	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•		
Weeks out of labor force (time frames vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
B. Characteristics of Current or Last Job														
Occupation, industry, class of worker	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Startdate/stopdate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hours per week usually worked	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Job Characteristics Inventory										•				
Work schedule (hours, days worked)										•				
Shift worked					•	•			•		•	•	•	•
Fringe benefits available												•	•	•
Hourly rate of pay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Table 11 Young Women 14-24 in 1968 (continued)

Variable	68	69	70	71	72	73	75	77	78	80	82	83	85	87
Commuting time and/or costs	•					•			•			•		
Type of training for this job											•			
Covered by collective bargaining			•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Is R union member			•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Did R ever hold unionized job														•
C. Work Experience Prior to Initial Survey														
Occupation and industry of job held during last year in high school	•													
Occupation, industry, class of worker, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving first job after leaving school	•													
D. Work Experience since Previous Survey														
Occupation, industry, class of worker, hours per week, startdate, stopdate, and reason for leaving intervening jobs (details vary)		•	•	•	•	•			•			•		
Interfirm mobility (details vary)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
II. HUMAN CAPITAL AND OTHER SOCIOECONOMIC VARIABLES														
A. Early Formative Influences														
Nationality	•													
Type of residence at age 14/age 18	•													
Person(s) R lived with at age 14	•				•									

Table 11 Young Wom[illegible] 14-24 in 1968 (continued)

Variable	68	69	70	71	72	73	75	77	78	80	82	83	85	87
Occupation of head of household when R was 14	•													
Highest grade completed by father	•								•					
Highest grade completed by mother	•													
Were magazines/newspapers/library cards available in home at age 14	•													
Parental encouragement to continue education past high school				•	•									
B. Migration														
Years at current residence	•													
Geographic mobility (details vary)	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•		
Comparison of birthplace to current residence	•													
C. Education														
Current enrollment status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Highest grade school completed	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Reason stopped attending high school	•	•	•	•	•	•								
Is current school public	•	•	•	•	•	•			•					
High school curriculum	•	•	•	•	•	•								
High school subjects enjoyed most/least	•													
High school activities	•													
Index of high school quality	•													

Table 11 Young Women 14-24 in 1968 (continued)

Variable	68	69	70	71	72	73	75	77	78	80	82	83	85	87
Index of college quality			*		*									
College (attended, highest degree received, field of study)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
College tuition (full-time amount)	*	*	*	*	*	*			*					
Financial aid in college (types and amount)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					
Reason R left college		*	*	*	*	*								
Reason R's college plans have changed		*	*	*	*	*								
Math courses taken in high school												*		
D. Training Outside Regular School														
Any training/educational program (did R take, did R complete, type, sponsor reason took, duration, hours per week attended, reason not completed)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					
Other training/educational program (did R take, did R complete, type, apprenticeship program, sponsor, reason took, duration, hours per week attended)										*	*	*	*	*
OJT (did R take, did R complete, duration, hours per week attended)										*	*	*	*	*
Program enrolled in at last interview (type, did R complete, duration)												*	*	*
Is training used on current job (universes vary)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 11 Young Women 14-24 in 1968 (continued)

Variable	68	69	70	71	72	73	75	77	78	80	82	83	85	87
E. Health and Physical Condition														
Comparison of R's condition with past			•	•		•			•			•		
Does health limit work	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Does health limit school activity	•		•	•		•								
Does health limit housework	•			•		•				•	•		•	•
Duration of health limitations	•		•	•		•	•	•	•			•		
Problems (activities, things that bother, working conditions)				•					•			•		
Accidents (on-the-job, how, when)									•					
Does health permit going outdoors, using public transportation, or personal care without help				•					•			•		
Does others' health limit R's work (details vary)						•			•			•		
Husband's health (limits his work, duration of limitations)	•		•	•		•			•			•		
F. Marital and Family Characteristics														
Marital status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Husband's attitude toward R working	•				•				•			•		
Marital history (details vary)						•			•		•	•	•	•
Information and/or update on all children born or adopted						•			•			•	•	•
Number of dependents	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•	•	•	•

Table 11 Young Women 14-24 in 1968 (continued)

Variable	68	69	70	71	72	73	75	77	78	80	82	83	85	87
Parents (living, weeks worked, full-time, occupation)	•	•	•		•	•								
Number/ages of children in household	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Child care arrangements (type, cost) (universes and details vary)	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•		
Number of children R expects to have/ considers ideal				•		•			•		•	•	•	•
Family members (relationship to R, sex, age, education, weeks worked, hours per week worked, occupation)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Unrelated household members (relationship to R, age, sex)									•		•	•	•	•
Household activities (responsibility for, hours per week spent on)							•		•		•	•		•
Did R's husband ever hold a unionized job														•
Did R's father ever hold a unionized job														•
G. Financial Characteristics														
Total net family assets	•			•	•	•			•			•		
Total family income	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from farm/business	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Wage or salary income	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Unemployment compensation income	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Table 11 Young Women 14-24 in 1968 (continued)

Variable	68	69	70	71	72	73	75	77	78	80	82	83	85	87
Income from supplemental unemployment benefits									•			•		
Disability income									•			•		
Rental income									•			•		
Interest or dividend income									•			•		
Total market value of food stamps received									•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from AFDC									•			•		
Income received from public assistance									•	•	•	•	•	•
Alimony payments										•	•	•	•	•
Child support payments										•	•	•	•	•
Amount of financial assistance received from others	•	•	•	•	•	•				•	•		•	
Income from other sources	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
H. Attitudes/Perspectives														
How R feels about job	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•
What R likes best/least about job	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•		
Attitude toward homemaking									•	•		•		
Would R continue to work if had enough money to live on			•		•				•			•		
What is more important: high wages or liking work	•					•						•		

Table 11 Young Women 14-24 in 1968 (continued)

Variable	68	69	70	71	72	73	75	77	78	80	82	83	85	87
Attitude toward women working	•				•				•			•		
Facet-Specific Job Satisfaction Index										•				
Would R like to receive more education or training	•	•	•	•	•	•			•					
Educational goal/expected education	•	•	•	•	•	•			•					
What would R like to be doing when 35 years old	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
What would R like to be doing when 50 years old											•	•	•	•
Knowledge of World of Work score		•												
Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control Score			•			•			•			•		
Way feeling these days										•	•		•	•
IQ Score	•													
Discrimination (ever experienced, type)					•				•	•	•	•		
Has R progressed, held her own, or moved backward						•			•			•		
I. Hypothetical Job Offer														
Would R accept	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		
Hours per week would work	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		
Rate of pay required	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		
Kind of work required	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		

Table 11 Young Women 14-24 in 1968 (continued)

Variable	68	69	70	71	72	73	75	77	78	80	82	83	85	87
J. Volunteer work														
Did any unpaid volunteer work						•			•					
Hours per week worked						•			•					
Organization worked for						•			•					
Why volunteered						•			•					
III. ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES														
A. Residence														
South/Non-South	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Did R live in SMSA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Mover/Nonmover status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Comparison of state, county, SMSA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
B. Characteristics														
Size of local area labor force	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Local area unemployment rate	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Index of demand for female labor	•	•	•	•	•	•								
Accredited college in local area	•	•	•											

Table 12 Selected Variables by Survey Year: NLSY 14-21 in 1979

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
I. LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE VARIABLES										
A. Current Labor Force and Employment Status and Characteristics of Current/ Most Recent Job										
Survey week labor force and employment status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Occupation and industry (Census code)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Occupation (DOT code)	•									
Class of worker	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Start date/stop date	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hours worked in survey week	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hours per week usually worked	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Shift worked	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Hourly rate of pay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Commuting time to current job	•	•	•							•
Covered by collective bargaining	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Is R union member	•									•
Availability of fringe benefits	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Reason for leaving last job	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Global job satisfaction item	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Job satisfaction scale	•	•	•	•						•

Table 12 NLSY 14-21 in 1979 (continued)

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Job characteristics inventory	*			*						*
Size of employer	*	*						*	*	*
Minority status of coworkers and/or supervisor		*		*						
Time R expects to stay at job	*	*	*	*						
Participation in work-study program	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Job search activities and intentions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Work Experience since January 1, 1978, or Previous Survey										
Weeks worked	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hours usually worked per week	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of weeks unemployed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spells of unemployment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Weeks out of labor force	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
C. Characteristics of Jobs with More Than 10/20 Hours per Week and More than 9 Weeks in Duration since January 1, 1978 or Previous Survey										
Occupation and industry (Census code)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Class of worker	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Start date/stop date	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hours per week usually worked	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rate of pay	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 12 NLSY 14-21 in 1979 (continued)

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Covered by collective bargaining	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Is R union member	•									•
Reason for leaving job	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
II. HUMAN CAPITAL AND OTHER SOCIOECONOMIC VARIABLES										
A. Early Formative Influences										
Nationality and birthplace	•				•					
Ethnic self-identification	•									
Person(s) R lived with at age 14	•									
Year foreign-born Rs entered U.S.					•					
Occupations of primary male & female adult when R was 14	•									
Highest grade completed by father	•									
Highest grade completed by mother	•									
Birthplace of parents	•									
Were magazines/newspapers/library cards available in home when R was age 14	•									
Current and past religion	•			•						
Language other than English spoken when R was a child	•									
B. Migration										
Counties of residence since January 1, 1978	•	•		•						

Table 12 NLSY 14-21 in 1979 (continued)

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
C. Education										
Current enrollment status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Highest grade completed	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Reason stopped attending school	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Date of last enrollment	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Is (was) school public or private	•									
High school curriculum	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
College degree received	•	•	•	•	•	•				•
Type of college attending	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Field of specialization in college	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
College tuition	•									
Financial aid in college	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Attitude toward selected aspects of high school	•									
Courses taken during last year of high school	•									
D. Vocational Training outside Regular School										
Type(s) of training	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Duration of training programs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Was training completed	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Was degree, certificate or journeyman's card obtained	•	•								
Hours per week usually spent in training	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•

Table 12 NLSY 14-21 in 1979 (continued)

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Was training related to specific job				•	•	•	•	•		•
Method of financing training				•	•	•				•
E. Government Jobs and Training Programs										
Participation in programs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Type of program	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Satisfaction with program	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Participation in program of aid on subsequent jobs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Services provided by program	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Length of participation in program	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Hours per week and per day spent in program	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Amount of income from participating in program	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Aspects liked most/least about programs	•									
Reasons for entering/leaving programs	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
F. Health and Physical Condition										
Does health limit work	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Duration of health limitation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Type of health problem (ICD-9 code)	•	•	•	•						
Work Related injury (ICD-9 code)										•
Height			•	•			•			
Weight			•	•			•	•		•
Health care received by children					•	•	•	•		•

Table 12 NLSY 14-21 in 1979 (continued)

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
G. Marital and Family Characteristics										
Marital status	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Number of dependents	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Are R's parents living	•	•								
Occupation of father and mother in past year	•	•								
Weeks worked by father and mother in past year	•	•								
Education of family members	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Occupation of spouse	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Periods of living away from parents	•									•
Extent spouse's work in calendar year	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Age at which R expects to marry	•									
Changes in marital status since January 1, 1978 or previous interview	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Number and duration of marriages	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Number and ages of children living in household	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Expected number of children	•			•	•	•	•	•		•
Number of children R considers ideal	•			•						
Spouse's current and past religion				•						
Number of marriages for spouse				•						
Effect of spouse's health on R's work				•						

Table 12 NLSY 14-21 in 1979 (continued)

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Health care during pregnancy (females)					•	•	•	•		•
Cigarette and alcohol use during pregnancy					•	•	•	•		•
Postnatal infant care including infant feeding (females)					•	•	•	•		•
Fertility history	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Use of various birth control methods				•		•	•	•		•
Record of pregnancies not resulting in live births				•	•	•	•	•		•
H. Financial Characteristics										
Total family income in previous calendar year	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income of R (and spouse) from farm or own business in previous calendar year	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income of R (and spouse) from wages or salary in previous calendar year	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income of R (and spouse) from unemployment compensation in previous calendar year	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from public assistance in previous calendar year	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from food stamps in previous calendar year	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from pensions and Social Security in previous calendar year	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from military service in previous calendar year	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Income from other sources in previous calendar year	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Possession of various assets		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Market value of assets							•	•	•	•
I. Military Service (Current or Past)										
Branch of armed forces	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Table 12 NLSY 14-21 in 1979 (continued)

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Months spent in armed forces	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Military occupation(s)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
ROTC or officer training	•									
Reserve or guard activities	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Pay grade and income	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Type and amount of military training	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Formal education received while in service	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Number and relationship of family members who have served on active duty					•					
Participation in VEAP	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Attitude toward military service	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Future military plans	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Why entered military		•	•	•	•	•	•			
Reason for leaving military		•	•	•	•	•	•			
Contact with military recruiters	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Type of discharge		•	•							
Enlistment/reenlistment bonuses received	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Civilian job offer at time of discharge		•	•	•	•	•	•			
Return to same employer after active duty with reserves or guard		•	•	•	•	•	•			

Table 12 NLSY 14-21 in 1979 (continued)

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
J. Work Attitudes										
Would R continue to work if had enough money to live on	•									
Characteristics of job R is willing to take (Rs unemployed or out of labor force)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Reaction to hypothetical job offers	•									
K. Educational and Occupational Aspirations and Expectations										
Would R like to receive more education/training:Type	•									
How much education desired and actually attain	•		•	•						
What kind of work would R like to be doing at age 35	•			•						
Expectation of achieving occupational goal	•			•						
L. Other Social/Psychological Variables										
Knowledge of World of Work score	•									
Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control score (4 items)	•									
Attitude toward women working	•			•					•	
Rosenberg self-esteem (10 items)		•							•	
M. Retrospective Evaluation of Labor Market Experience										
Perception of age discrimination	•			•						
Perception of race discrimination	•			•						
Perception of sex discrimination	•			•						
Reason for problems in obtaining employment	•			•						

Table 12 NLSY 14-21 in 1979 (continued)

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
N. Significant Others										
Person having most influence on R	•									
Responses of significant other to various situations	•									
O. School Discipline										
Ever been suspended from school; Date		•								
Ever been expelled from school; Date		•								
P. Delinquency, Drugs, and Alcohol Use										
Activities within last year (20 items)		•								
Income from illegal activities within last year		•								
Alcohol consumption in last 7 days				•	•	•	•			
Alcohol consumption in last 30 days				•	•	•	•			•
Drug use (including extensive retrospective data)						•				•
Drug use during pregnancy										•
Q. Reported Police Contacts										
Number of times stopped by police		•								
Number of times booked or arrested		•								
Number of convictions		•								
Charges of which R has been convicted		•								
Number of times incarcerated; Date of release		•								

Table 12 NLSY 14-21 in 1979 (continued)

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
R. Time Use										
Use of time at work, in regular school, in government training, in other training, in looking for work, sleeping and watching TV, and on household chores and child care			•							
S. Child Care										
Arrangements while at school/work/training				•	•	•	•	•		•
Cost per week				•		•	•	•		•
Number of hours and/or days per week				•	•	•	•	•		•
T. Finding Current Job										
R looking for work or employed when found job				•						
Methods of job search used				•		•	•	•	•	•
Job offers rejected				•				•	•	•
Desired characteristics of job sought				•		•	•	•		
III. ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES										
Place of birth (South-Nonsouth)	•									
Residence at age 14 (South-Nonsouth)	•									
Region of residence	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Current residence urban or rural	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Current residence in SMSA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Table 12 NLSY 14-21 in 1979 (continued)

Variable	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Unemployment rate of local labor market	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
State of birth	•									
State or country of residence at age 14	•									
Birthplace of parents/state or country	•									

NOTE: Excluded from this table are the detailed geographic, fertility, and child-specific variables which appear on the NLSY constructed data files.

Multiple Respondent Households

A number of households selected for the original four cohorts and the NLSY yielded more than one respondent. The cross-indexing system utilized by the Census Bureau and NORC links households and respondents and permits identification of such related respondents or 'pairs'.

Original Cohorts.

The sampling design used to select respondents for the four original cohorts often generated more than one respondent from the same household. As indicated below, more than half of the respondents from the Mature Women, Young Men, and Young Women cohorts and one-third of the respondents from the Older Men's cohort shared the same household with at least one other respondent from another cohort at the time the samples were drawn.

Cohort	Total Respondents	Households with Single Respondents	Multiple Respondents
Older Men	5020	3353 (67%)	1667 (33%)
Mature Women	5083	2509 (49%)	2574 (51%)
Young Men	5225	1031 (20%)	4194 (80%)
Young Women	5159	1018 (20%)	4141 (80%)

To facilitate use of this unique aspect of NLS data by the research community, Center staff constructed a data set that identified (1) those households with more than one respondent and (2) the types of relationships that existed within these households during the initial survey years. Although these cross-cohort matches represent unique samples for a number of research topics, users should be aware that they typically include demographically non-representative matches. For example, father-daughter matches include fathers who were at least 45 years of age in 1966 and daughters who were no more than 24 in 1968.

Table 13 below presents the number of pairs and the types of relationships (e.g., husband-wife, father-

Table 13 Original Cohort Pairs in the Initial and Latest Survey Years

	Number of Pairs					Total Number of Pairs With Recent Survey Data (Columns 2 & 5)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Interviewed Initial Survey Years	Interviewed Last/Latest Survey Years	Lost Due to Death of One Member/of Both Members		Recent Survey Data for One Member/ Other Member Died	
Older Men 1966-1983/						
Mature Women 1967-1987	**579**	**243 (42%)**	**163**	**19**	**115**	**358 (62%)**
Husband-Wife	492					
Father-Daughter	11					
Brother-Sister	3					
Other	73					
Older Men 1966-1983/						
Young Women 1968-1987	**988**	**416 (42%)**	**264**	**3**	**195**	**611 (62%)**
Father-Daughter (same household)	963					
Father-Daughter (diff't household)	25					
Older Men 1966-1983/						
Young Men 1966-1981	**1099**	**474 (43%)**	**287**	**12**	**192**	**666 (61%)**
Father-Son (same household)	1039					
Father-Son (diff't household)	60					
Mature Women 1967-1987/						
Young Men 1966-1981	**1671**	**773 (46%)**	**182**	**12**	**122**	**895 (54%)**
Mother-Son (same household)	1620					
Mother-Son (diff't household)	51					
Young Men 1966-1981/						
Young Women 1968-1987	**2505**	**1303 (52%)**	**98**	**4**	**65**	**1368 (55%)**
Brother-Sister (same household)	1243					
Brother-Sister (diff't household)	571					
Husband-Wife (same household)	574					
Husband-Wife (diff't household)	10					
Other	107					
Mature Women 1967-1987/						
Young Women 1968-1987	**1965**	**1020 (52%)**	**173**	**3**	**126**	**1146 (58%)**
Mother-Daughter (same household)	1540					
Mother-Daughter (diff't household)	308					
Other	117					

daughter, father-son, mother-daughter, mother-son, brother-sister) that existed among the four original cohorts at the time of the initial surveys (Column 1) and at the last or latest survey year (Column 2). For example, data are available on 579 pairs of respondents from the Older Men and Mature Women cohorts for the initial survey years of 1966 and 1967. Of the original 579 Older Men-Mature Women pairs, 243 (or 42%) continued to be interviewed in 1983 (the last interview of the Older Men's cohort) and in 1987 (the latest interview of the Mature Women's cohort).

Since attrition due to the death of one member of a pair deflated the number of pairs for whom recent data are available, the number of paired respondents where one member had died but the other continued to be interviewed was calculated (Column 5). Thus, in addition to the 243 pairs in the Older Men and Mature Women cohorts both of whom continued to be interviewed during the most recent surveys, data are available on an additional 115 pairs in which the one living member was interviewed at the latest survey point. The total number of pairs for whom such current survey information is available (Columns 2 and 5) is depicted in Column 6.

The numbers and types of paired respondents that are identified on the Original Cohort Relationship Tape are reflected in the subheadings of Column 1. Of the 579 initial survey year Older Men and Mature Women pairings, 492 were husband-wife pairs, 11 were father-daughter pairs, and three were brother-sister pairs. Other types of relationships which existed within the same household at the time the samples were drawn are listed under 'Other'. This residual category reflects several types of pairings: (1) those in which the relationship is identifiable but the N too small to be of use; (2) possible other relationships for which there was insufficient proof; and (3) other types of relationships that no longer exist because of the departure from the household of one of its members.

An Original Cohort Relationship Tape is available to researchers interested in utilizing this aspect of the NLS. The tape consists of six files each containing the following information: (1) an identification number for the household from which both respondents (or 'pair') were originally selected; (2) a respondent identification number within the particular cohort; (3) the identification number of other respondents (in the same or other cohorts) who were selected from the same household; and (4) relationship codes which existed during each of the initial survey years. Two other pairings, not available on this tape, are possible: brothers within the Young Men's cohort (902 pairs) and sisters within the Young Women's cohort (949 pairs). Users may identify these relationships by utilizing: (1) the following respondent identification numbers: brothers within the Young Men's cohort: R 3.01, R 3.02, R 3.03, R 3.04, and R 3.05; and sisters within the Young Women's cohort: R 21.01, R 21.20, R 21.30, and R 21.40; and (2) relationship information found within the household enumeration. The documentation packet for this Original Cohort Relationship Tape contains the data set names for the six files, the variables contained within each, a frequency count for each of the various relationship categories, and some of the decision rules which were used to select each of the pairs.

NLSY.

Since all individuals ages 14-21 residing in a selected household were chosen as respondents, the NLSY includes interviews with over 2,400 household units in which two or more siblings were part of the sample. Of the 11,406 civilian respondents interviewed in 1979, 5,776 respondents had one or more siblings who were also respondents. There were 3,336 respondents who lived in a household with one other NLSY sibling; 1,705 with two; 591 with three; 126 with four; and 18 with five. In addition, the NLSY includes a subset of approximately 300 matched husband-wife respondents (i.e. 150 pairs). NLSY information on multiple respondents can be derived from Ref.#s 1.50 - 1.61.

Special NLSY Data Collections

High School & Transcript Surveys (1979-1983).

A survey of the last secondary school attended by civilian NLSY respondents was conducted during 1979. Designed to supplement both subjective respondent information on educational experiences from the main survey as well as data from the transcript survey (described below), the school survey gathered information on: each school's grading system, course offerings, dropout rate, student body composition, faculty characteristics and qualifications, as well as respondent scores from a variety of intelligence and aptitude tests such as the Differential Aptitude Test, Stanford-Binet, and Wechsler Intelligence Scale. The 96 variables from this school survey are located within the SCHLSURV file on the main NLSY tape. Users should be aware of the fact that certain kinds of school information (e.g., aptitude test scores) are only available for a modest proportion of all respondents.

Beginning in 1980, with funding from the National Center for Research in Vocational Education, transcript information was collected for civilian NLSY respondents who were expected to complete high school within the United States. Data collected included: high school course titles, course descriptions, and final grades for up to 64 courses taken by each surveyed respondent. By the end of the 1983 round, transcript data had been completed for 77 percent of civilian NLSY respondents. These 320 variables can be found within the TRANSURV file on the main NLSY tape; additional transcript variables can be found within the M81VAR file.

Additional information on both the school and transcript surveys is provided in the documentation item "High School Transcript Survey: Overview and Codebook" which contains background information, copies of the survey instruments, a codebook, and bibliography of resource materials.

References:

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER (NORC). "The School and Transcript Surveys: Technical Report." Submitted to the National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1980.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER (NORC). "Transcripts II: Technical Report." Submitted to the National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1982.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER (NORC). "Transcripts III: Technical Report." Submitted to the National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1984.

Profile of American Youth - ASVAB (1980).

'Profiles' is the term used to describe the Profile of American Youth study which was conducted in 1980 with NLSY respondents. In this study, the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) was administered to a total of 11,914 civilian and military NLSY respondents, representing a completion rate of approximately 94 percent. The study was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense and the Military Services in cooperation with the Department of Labor.

The purpose of 'Profiles' was to obtain current data on the vocational aptitudes of youth and to update national norms for the ASVAB. Previously, military recruits had been compared statistically to adult males tested during World War II. The Department of Defense and Congress, after questioning the appropriateness of using the World War II reference population as the primary basis for interpreting the enlistment test scores of contemporary recruits, decided in 1979 to conduct this new study.

NLSY respondents were selected since they comprised an already existing nationally representative sample of young people ages 15 to 22. During 1980, the test was administered by NORC representatives according to strict guidelines conforming to standard ASVAB procedures. Groups of five to ten persons were tested at more than 400 test sites that included hotels, community centers, and libraries throughout the United States and abroad.

The ASVAB consists of a battery of ten tests that measure knowledge and skill in the following areas: (1) general science; (2) arithmetic reasoning; (3) word knowledge; (4) paragraph comprehension; (5) numerical operations; (6) coding speed; (7) auto and shop information; (8) mathematics knowledge; (9) mechanical comprehension; and (10) electronics information.

The NLSY main tape contains 33 PROFILES variables including individual number scores, scale scores, and standard errors for each of the ten sections. Sampling weight, test disposition, high school graduate status at Profiles testing, and a composite score derived from four sections of the battery (the arithmetic reasoning, word knowledge, paragraph comprehension, and one half of the numerical operations section) can be used to construct an AFQT (or Armed Forces Qualifications Test) score for each youth.

The NLSY documentation item, "Profile of American Youth-Attachment 106" provides general and technical information as well as an annotated bibliography of related publications.

References:

FRANKEL, MARTIN R. and McWILLIAMS, HAROLD A. "The Profile of American Youth: Technical Sampling Report." Chicago: NORC,1981.

McWILLIAMS, HAROLD A. and FRANKEL, MARTIN R. "The Profile of American Youth: Non-Technical Sampling Report." Chicago: NORC, 1982.

McWILLIAMS, HAROLD A. "The Profile of American Youth: Field Report." Chicago, NORC, 1980.

Illegal Activities (1980).

The 1980 NLSY survey contained a special self-report index on respondents' participation in and income from such delinquent or criminal activities as skipping school, alcohol/marijuana use, vandalism, shoplifting, drug dealing, robbery, assault, or gambling during the previous twelve month period. Adapted from previously used self-report delinquency scales, this instrument was modified to accommodate the confidentiality issues raised by in-home administration and utilized an expanded response scale to differentiate very highly delinquent youth from occasional participants. A second set of questions measured involvement with the criminal justice system by assessing the extent of police contacts, resulting criminal convictions and sentences (probation, incarceration) received.

The 71 ILLEGAL variables are found on the main NLSY tape. Sections 15 and 16 of the 1980 questionnaire and the accompanying confidential "Form J" contain the delinquency and police contact questions. Crowley (1981, 1982) presents various tabulations of these data by sex, race, education and poverty status. Appendices within both of these reports discuss the development of the index, the specific procedures used to administer the confidential form, issues intrinsic in measuring delinquent behavior and criminal activity, and an analysis of the consistency of responses to the various delinquency and police contact measures.

Of related interest, the 1988 Child Self-Administered Supplement included questions for children who were ten years of age and older dealing with the child's participation in various illegal activities including vandalism, shoplifting, and substance use. These variables can be found on both of the 1988 Child Files. The 1980 NLSY main survey also included several questions on school discipline problems, i.e., whether each NLSY respondent had ever been suspended or expelled from school and when/if the youth had returned to school. These variables can be found in the M80VAR file.

References:

CROWLEY, JOAN E. "Crime and Delinquency: Descriptions and Distributions". In: *Pathways to the Future: A Longitudinal Study of Young Americans. Preliminary Report on the 1980 Survey.* Michael E. Borus, ed., Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, December 1981. [167]

CROWLEY, JOAN E. "Delinquency and Employment: Substitutions or Spurious Associations." In: *Pathways to the Future Volume II. A Final Report on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1980.* Michael E. Borus, ed., Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, December 1982. [173]

VOTEY, HAROLD L. JR. "Choosing to Participate in Crime: Ideal Data for Studies of Causality." Paper, Community and Organization Research Institute, University of California - Santa Barbara, 1988.

Alcohol & Substance Use (1982-1985 and 1988).

With funding from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, questions were included in the 1982-1985 and 1988 NLSY surveys which focused on the development of drinking patterns, consumption of various alcoholic beverages, and the impact of alcohol use on school work and/or job behavior. The 1988 survey included questions on relatives of the respondent who have been alcoholics or problem drinkers including length of time the respondent resided with such relatives. These variables are found within the ALCOHOL file on the main NLSY tape.

In addition, questions on substance use, funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, were included during the 1984 and 1988 surveys. The 1984 survey collected information on respondents' use of cigarettes and marijuana, as well as illicit and non-prescribed use of amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, and other drugs. Questions included a retrospective look at respondents' monthly use of marijuana over the years 1979-1984, lifetime use of marijuana and other illicit drugs, age at first use, and substance use on the job. The 1988 Drug Use Supplement collected information on age at first use of marijuana and cocaine, lifetime and most recent use, and method(s) of ingesting cocaine. The DRUGS file on the main tape contains these variables. The 1988 fertility series also included questions on use between the 1986 and 1988 survey rounds of illicit drugs during pregnancy.

Alcohol/marijuana questions which were asked as part of the 1980 illegal activities supplement can be found in the ILLEGAL file and data collected on alcohol use during pregnancy can be found in the various birth record files. Data on drug use during pregnancy were collected during the 1988 survey and are included in the BIRTHR88 file.

References:

CROWLEY, JOAN E. "Demographics of Alcohol Use Among Young Americans: Results from the 1983 National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985. [216]

MENSCH, BARBARA and KANDEL, DENISE. "Underreporting of Substance Use in a National Longitudinal Youth Cohort: Individual and Interviewer Effects." Public Opinion Quarterly 52,1 (Spring 1988): 100-124.

Child Assessments (1986 and 1988).

With the support of the NICHD and several private foundations, the 1986 and 1988 NLSY surveys included the administration of an extensive battery of assessment instruments to the children of female NLSY respondents. These assessment materials encompassed cognitive, socioemotional and physiological aspects of the child's development as well as information about the quality of the child's home environment.

During the 1986 survey round, assessments were completed with almost 5,000 children, or about 91 percent of eligible children whose mothers were interviewed in 1986. There were relatively large samples of children at all child ages below 11 and for all maternal ages below 28. In 1988, about 6550 children had been born to the approximate 3340 mothers interviewed and slightly over 95 percent of these children were available to be assessed. There were relatively large samples of children below the age of 13 and large samples of mothers who have had children before the age of 30. It should be emphasized, however, that most of the older children in this sample were born to young mothers, reflecting the age constraints of the sample. The sample of children may be considered as representative of all children born to a nationally representative cross-section of women aged 23 to 30 on January 1, 1988 or all children so far born to women who were 14 to 21 on January 1, 1979. Table 14 below includes estimates of the number of children eligible to take each assessment in 1988.

The 1988 child data, expected to be available to the public by fall of 1990, will include all the information that has been available on the 1986 child-mother file updated to 1988. The resulting file will include data up to 1988 for those children already born by the 1986 survey as well as information for children born between 1986 and 1988. There will not be a separately created "raw" child assessment file for 1988; all of the 1986 and 1988 raw child assessment data will be included in the 1988 merged child-mother file. This file will also, of course, include the full range of created child assessment scores (analogous to those provided in 1986) as well as all of the relevant maternal and family characteristic data.

The 1988 survey round essentially repeated the 1986 child cognitive achievement and socio-emotional measures for all children who were age-eligible. All the children in the survey took the assessments for which they were age-eligible in 1988 with the following exceptions: (1) children who were age-eligible for Memory for Location, Digit Span, or Verbal Memory and who had already taken this assessment in 1986; and (2) children who were below age 10 or age 12 and above who had already taken the PPVT in 1986 did *not* repeat those assessments in 1988. However, children who were eligible for the first time for these assessments, who did *not* take them in 1986, completed these assessments. In addition, 10- and 11-year olds who had already taken the PPVT and Digit Span in 1986 *did* repeat the assessments in 1988. These children form the basis of an "index child" group. That is, in 1990 and in any subsequent round, it is anticipated that 10- and 11-year olds will continue to receive the PPVT and Digit Span assessment. This ultimately will provide a base year common achievement measure for all children in the survey.

In summary, during the 1988 fielding, all children who were age-eligible to take (1) Body Parts, (2) What I Am Like, (3) PIAT Math and Reading, (4) the HOME, (5) motor/social development, (6) Behavior Problems, and (7) Temperament took the appropriate assessment(s). Only children who were age-eligible in 1988 to take Memory for Location, Verbal Memory, PPVT, and Digit Span who had *not* completed these assessments in 1986 took these assessments in 1988. Finally, all 10- and 11-year olds repeated the PPVT and Digit Span assessments in 1988.

Table 14 Children Eligible to Take Each Assessment: Preliminary Estimates from the 1988 NLSY Child Survey

Assessment Instrument	Number Taking Assessment
HOME	**6175**
Under 3 years	1650
3-5 years	1750
6-9 years	1900
10 years & over	875
Temperament	**3945**
Under 1year	550
One year	520
2-6 years	2875
Motor/Social Development	**2295**
Under 22 months	1020
22-47 months	1275
Behavior Problems Index	**3900**
Parts of the Body	**1225**
Memory for Location	**1400**
Verbal Memory	**1500**
What I Am Like	**1640**
Memory for Digit Span	**1700**
PIAT	**3300**
PPVT	**2330**

In addition to updating the child assessment data, NICHD also funded the collection of additional new child data in 1988 which are included on the 1988 Merged Child-Mother File. The 1988 survey round included questions for all children of female respondents who were age one and over probing into child-parent interaction, child employment, school satisfaction and success, religion and religiosity, substance use, interaction with peers, attitudes toward the future, and sexuality. These questions will be repeated in the 1990 survey round. In addition, an abbreviated series of questions were addressed to the child's mother. These questions focused on the child's school behavior and activities, general child behavior, parental values about religion, information about a parent's dating behavior (if not married) and a few items about father-mother interaction. The 1988 survey also included for the first time a series of questions on the lifetime injury experiences of the children with several extensive problems relating to injuries in the year preceding the 1988 survey. This was in addition to updating the child health-related questions that had been asked in 1986.

The following 13 assessments were administered during 1986 and 1988 to selected subjects of appropriate age in the household. Interviewer observations of the home environment and testing conditions as well as mother reports on each child's health and background complement these assessments. More detailed descriptions of each child assessment can be found in the *NLSY Child Handbook* (Baker and Mott 1989).

Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment (HOME). This set of scales measures the nature and quality of the child's developmental environment. Some of the items are maternal self-reports, while others are interviewer observations. There are three versions: for infants (birth to two years); preschool children (three years-five years); and elementary-aged (six years and older) children. The instrument yields: a total score reflecting the quality of the home environment and mother-child relationship; two general indicators of emotional support and cognitive stimulation; and measures of several processes of the home environment. The infant version consists of six categories: maternal emotional and verbal responsivity; maternal acceptance of, and involvement with her child; materials for learning; organization of the environment; and variety of stimulation. The preschool and elementary versions tap the same dimensions and, in addition, provide a measure of parental modeling of maturity.

Body Parts. This scale measures the preschooler's (aged one to two years) oral verbal knowledge or vocabulary. For each of ten body parts, the interviewer asks the child to point to that part of his or her body.

Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test - Revised (PPVT-R). This test measures the child's hearing vocabulary of Standard American English. The interviewer says a word and the child, aged three years or older, points to one of four pictures which best portrays the meaning of the word. The difficulty level of the words increases as the child goes through the test.

Memory for Location. This test measures the child's short-term memory. The child, aged eight months to three years, 11 months, watches as a figure is placed under one of two to six cups. The cups are screened from view for zero to 15 seconds; the child then selects the cup hiding the figure. Items have increasing levels of difficulty due to the increased number of alternative cups and/or the increased length of time during which the cups are hidden from view.

McCarthy Scale of Children's Abilities: Verbal Memory Subscale. This assessment of short-term verbal memory consists of two parts. First, the child aged from three years to six years, 11 months repeats words or sentences said by the interviewer. Second, the child listens to and then retells the essential aspects of a short story. This measures the child's ability to remember verbal material over a short time span.

Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-Revised: Digit Span Subscale. There are two parts to this measure of short-term memory for children aged seven and older. First, the child listens to and repeats a sequence of numbers said by the interviewer. In the second part, the child listens to a sequence of numbers and repeats it in reverse order. In both parts, the length of the sequence of numbers increases as the child responds correctly.

Peabody Individual Achievement Test (PIAT): Math Subscale. This subtest measures ability in mathematics as taught in mainstream education. It consists of 84 multiple-choice items, each with four options, and increasing in difficulty. It begins with such early skills as recognizing numerals and progresses to measuring advanced

concepts in geometry and trigonometry. The child, aged five and older, looks at a problem and then points to the answer.

Peabody Individual Achievement Test (PIAT): Reading Recognition Subscale. This subtest measures ability in oral reading. It contains 84 items, each with four options, which range in difficulty from preschool to high school levels. Skills assessed include matching letters, naming letters, and reading single words aloud. Children aged five years old and older read a word silently and then say it out loud.

Peabody Individual Achievement Test (PIAT): Reading Comprehension Subscale. This subtest measures the ability to derive meaning from printed words that are read silently. For each of the 66 items of increasing difficulty, the five year old or older child silently reads a sentence once and then selects one of four pictures which best portrays the meaning of the sentence.

Temperament. This set of maternal-report scales measures the temperament or behavioral style of children under age seven. 'How my infant usually acts' addresses the activity, predictability, fearfulness, positive affect, and irritability of the zero-11 month old child. 'How my toddler usually acts' addresses the fearfulness, positive affect, and irritability of the 12-23 month old child. 'How my child usually acts' measures the compliance, affect, attachment, and sleep problems of children aged two years to six years, 11 months. For all children, the interviewer also rates the child's shyness at first meeting, shyness at end of session, cooperation with assessment, interest and motivation during assessment, persistence during assessment, and attitude about and rapport with the interviewer during the assessment.

Behavior Problems Index. This is a rating scale completed by the child's mother concerning six areas of problem behavior of children aged four years and older. The three-choice items rate the child's antisocial, anxious/depressed, hyperactive, stubborn/parental conflicting, immature/dependent, and social withdrawing/peer conflicting behavior.

Perceived Competence Scale for Children/Self-Perception Profile. This self-report magnitude estimation scale measures the child's perceived competence in the academic skill domain and the child's sense of general self-worth. Children aged eight years and older answer the questions in these two domains by first selecting one of two alternatives describing how they usually act, and then by indicating how true that alternative is of themselves.

Motor and Social Development. This scale measures developmental milestones in the areas of motor, cognitive, communication, and social development. One overall developmental score covers the ages from birth to 3 years, 11 months. The items are age-graded.

The child assessment and related child data collection described above for 1988 is being repeated in the 1990 survey round with some modifications. Reflecting budget constraints, children born to the economically

disadvantaged white oversample and children not living with their mother will not be interviewed in 1990. In addition, the Memory for Location and Body Parts assessments will not be administered and three year olds will not receive the PPVT or Verbal Memory assessment. The 1990 data will be available to the public in 1992. In 1990, the sample of mothers will be between the ages of 25 and 32 and most of their children will be below the ages of 15. Thus, the above described sample bias related to the fact that older children have mostly been born to younger mothers will be less severe. The children in the sample are becoming increasingly representative of a fuller cross-section of children who will ever be born to these women. By 1990, it is estimated that the women in this cohort will have completed over 50 percent of their childbearing.

Data from the 1986 and 1988 child assessments are included on the 1979-1988 NLSY Merged Child-Mother File. While the file is constructed with the child as the unit of observation, identification numbers of both the child and mother are provided to facilitate use with other NLSY files. Assessment scores based on these raw data are provided on this file.

Persons wishing more information on the child assessments are encouraged to obtain the *NLSY Child Handbook 1989* (Baker and Mott, 1989) available at no charge from the NLS Public Users' Office or via NLSERVE@OHSTHR (file PUBORDER.FRM). A revised abbreviated handbook linked with the 1988 data will be available in late 1990.

Constructed NLSY Data Files

Supplemental Geocode Data (1979-1988).

Geographic-environmental data for NLSY respondents can be found within both the main NLSY data files and supplemental geocode data files. The FAMBKGN and KEYVARS files within the main NLSY data release contain the following geographic-environmental information on each respondent:

state of birth;
south/nonsouth place of birth;
state/country and south/nonsouth residence at age 14;
state/country of parents' birthplace;
region of residence;
whether current residence is urban or rural;
whether current residence is in a SMSA; and
unemployment rate of the local labor market.

Certain information relating to the geographic location of NLSY respondents is, however, not included on the main data files since it contains individual county and state specifications which, in conjunction with other respondent information, might allow identification of a specific individual.

These supplemental data files provide geographic variables from the NLSY main files along with selected variables from the COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK 1972, 1977, 1983, and 1988 and are available to researchers willing to insure the confidentiality of these data. These data are organized into ten files, one for each survey year. As detailed below, both the number and types of variables present differ across survey years. All files contain both respondent-specific information, e.g., county and state of residence at each survey date, coupled with various environmental-specific information on the respondent's county of residence.

The 1979-1982 geocode files contain approximately 125 variables each and include such information as:

county and state (or country if outside the U.S.) of up to five locations lived in from 1/1/78 through 1982;

county and state location of current job;

a continuous unemployment rate for labor market of current residence;

county and state (or country if outside the U.S.) at birth and at age 14;

state (or country if outside the U.S.) of birthplace of respondent's mother and father;

state of residence of parents (if the respondent is still attached to the parental home);

county, state, and SMSA of residence at each interview date;

a selected set of environmental variables for both the county and SMSA of residence from Census's County and City Data Book, e.g., populations sizes, birth-death-marriage-divorce rates, labor force statistics, median family and per capita income, poverty level data, educational attainment levels, and crime rates; as well as

other geographic variables from certain NLSY survey years including location of last military base and state of current/last college attended.

The 1983-1988 NLSY geocode files contain approximately 70 variables each and include such information as:

the state, county, and SMSA/MSA/CMSA/PMSA of current residence;

a select number of environmental variables for the county of current residence extracted from the County and City Data Book, e.g., population sizes, birth-death-marriage-divorce rates, labor force statistics, median family and per capita income, family poverty levels, educational attainment levels, and crime rates ;

certain geographic variables from the NLSY 1983-88 surveys, i.e., location of last military base, locations of most recent colleges attended, and FICE code of the most recent college attended; and the created variable, continuous unemployment rate for labor market of current residence.

Creation procedures and coding systems for these geocode files are provided within the documentation package. The *Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Publication 5-1* standardized codes were used to code state/county of residence thus permitting researchers the opportunity to merge NLSY data with other data bases. A codebook was developed, for the first time, with the 1979-1988 geocode data release that contains for each variable, its reference number, title, file name, source of the variable (questionnaire number or created variable), frequencies, and references to other pertinent documentation items for each variable.

Prior to purchase of the NLSY geocode files, geocode license agreements must be signed by both the researcher(s) utilizing these data and representatives of their respective organizations. Section 4 contains a copy of the geocode licensing requirements as well as a copy of the NLSY Geocode License Agreement. Three copies of this agreement, each with original signatures, should be returned to the NLS Public Users' Office along with the Tape or Compact Disc Order Form.

Fertility Data & the Supplemental Fertility File (1982-1986 and 1988).

The main NLSY data files contain a complete pregnancy history for female respondents as well as a record of live births for male respondents. In addition, data are available for varying years on the following fertility-related topics: ideal-wanted-expected number of children, dates of deaths of children, the wantedness status of each pregnancy, current contraceptive use, age at first intercourse, age at menarche, and participation in a sex education course.

The various types of fertility data collected have varied over the survey years. Detailed descriptions of those NLSY files containing fertility data (CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, BIRTHR85, BIRTHR86, BIRTHR87, BIRTHR88) can be found in Section 4. Other related data within the NLSY include a marriage history and, for all live births to women, complete feeding histories, birthweight and length of gestation, and child care during the first three years of life. The relevant interview schedules and documentation should be consulted for the exact wording of questions as well as appropriate universes.

In 1982, with funding from NICHD, an extensive effort to improve the internal consistency and accessibility of the NLSY fertility data was initiated and resulted in the production of a supplemental file of constructed and edited fertility variables. Based on a review of discrepancies in the longitudinal data record, the edited variables include revisions to dates of birth, gender, and usual living arrangements for all respondent's children. The constructed variables include a variable evaluating the consistency of the longitudinal fertility record after edits to

the 1982 variables were completed as well as a number of variables commonly used in fertility research: age at first marriage, age at first birth, spacing in months between births, and spacing between marriage and first birth.

This supplemental fertility file has been constructed for the 1982-1986 and 1988 survey years and appears as a separate file FERTILE on the main NLSY tape. The 12,686 respondents in the file are sequentially ordered by public identification number to facilitate merger with the main NLSY data file. Variables through the 1988 survey round reflect the fertility histories of both male and female respondents and the pregnancy histories of the female respondents.

Documentation for the Supplemental Fertility File no longer is produced separately. All supplemental fertility variables are listed in the FERTILE file of the Numeric Index and occur within the codebook at the end of each survey year along with other created variables. Appendix 5 within the "NLSY Attachments and Appendices" provides an overview of the contents of the Supplemental Fertility File. Additional background reports on the development of the supplemental fertility files are listed below and are available as special purchase items.

References:

MOTT, FRANK L. "Fertility Related Data in the 1982 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience of Youth: An Evaluation of Data Quality & Some Preliminary Analytical Results." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

MOTT, FRANK L. "Evaluation of Fertility Data & Preliminary Analytical Results from the 1983 (Fifth Round) Survey of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Work Experience of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1985.

"Selected Tables: National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Cohort." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987.

"Inconsistencies in the NLSY Marital History Data - 1986 Supplemental Fertility File." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1988.

Workhistory Data (1979-1988).

The NLSY Workhistory Data provides researchers with a week-by-week longitudinal work record of the labor force attachment of each NLSY respondent from January 1, 1978 through the current survey date has been constructed by the Center since 1985. Designed to be used in conjunction with the main NLSY data files, the Workhistory Data contains approximately 6,000 employment-related variables for each NLSY respondent. The week-by-week variables are arranged in the following three primary arrays:

Weekly Arrays.

A Array:	Labor Force/Military Status Each Week Beginning January 1, 1978
HOUR Array:	Usual Hours Worked per Week at All Jobs Beginning January 1, 1978

DUALJOB Array: Job Numbers for Respondents Who Worked at More than One Job in Any Week Beginning January 1, 1978

In addition to these weekly arrays, the Workhistory Data includes the following employment-related variables:

Job-Specific Variables for up to Five Jobs for Each Interview Year.

Start and stop dates for each job

Usual hours worked per day and per week at each job

Usual hourly wage

Usual earnings for each job

Occupation and industry codes

Job tenure at each job

Class of worker

Reason not working

Whether each job is a government-sponsored job

Whether wages or salary of a given job were set by collective bargaining

Start and stop dates for periods not working

Reason not working for each period

Weeks looking for work or on layoff

Weeks not working or looking for work

Job number assigned to employer from last interview

Active Military Service Information.

Start and stop dates for periods of military service

Weeks of active military service as of interview date and in last calendar year

Key Variables for Last Calendar Year and Since Last Interview.

Weeks worked/unemployed/out of the labor force in the last calendar year and since last interview

Hours worked in the last calendar year and since last interview

Number of jobs in the last calendar year and since last interview

Weeks unaccounted for in the last calendar year and since last interview

Job numbers in the last calendar year

Additional Variables.

Respondent identification number and sampling weight

NLSY sample type

Birth dates

Interview dates and week numbers for current and last interview

The Workhistory Data is distributed on both magnetic tape and CD-ROM. The following documentation is distributed at no charge to magnetic tape purchasers and as a supplemental documentation package to CD-ROM users: (1) description and codes for each variable on the workhistory data tape; (2) a discussion of the workhistory PL/I program logic and procedures; (3) a listing of the three PL/I programs that created the workhistory tape; (4) the workhistory tape record layout and condescriptives; (5) format specification; and (6) a listing of the "X numbers", i.e., variable locations on the 1979-1983 private tape here at the Center, with corresponding public reference numbers, file names, and question numbers which will assist the user in identifying the variables used in the workhistory program.

Merged Child-Mother Data File (1979-1988).

This data set combines selected information on mothers and children from the 1979-88 NLSY surveys with the 1986 and 1988 NLSY child assessment data. The unit of observation in the file is each of the biological children

ever born to NLSY female respondents identified as mothers at any survey point between 1979 and 1988. The sample, when weighted, thus represents a cross-section of children who have been born to a nationally representative sample of women aged 23-30 on January 1, 1988. As of the 1988 survey, about 7,350 biological children had been born to the approximately 3,800 NLSY women identified as mothers.

The Merged Child-Mother Data File includes: (1) information on each *child's* family background, family employment and education history, household composition, prenatal and postnatal health care, child care experiences, and selected items and scores from the 1986 and 1988 child assessment data; as well as (2) information on each child's *mother's* family of origin, marital history, income and earnings, household composition, health and deviance histories, and attitudes and aspirations. While some information is cross-sectional, many variables, particularly those relating to maternal employment, create a profile of the child at the date of each of the mother's interviews or at "key points" in the child's life.

The following are brief descriptions of the major categories of variables found on the 1979-1988 release of the Merged Child-Mother File.

Key Linkage Variables. These items enable the user to connect the child-mother file with information attached to the mother on the main NLSY, the Workhistory, the Geocode, and the Fertility data tapes. Identification codes also enable the user to link children with other children on the child-mother file as well as with other interviewed female relatives of the child's mother who are respondents on the main NLSY tape. Mother interview dates and child ages at each survey date are included.

Child Background Characteristics. Demographic items for each child include sex, race, date of birth, birth order, date of 1986 and 1988 assessment, and age and grade at the 1986 and 1988 child assessment dates.

Child Parental Background & Environment. Characteristics of the child's immediate family environment include mother's race, ethnicity, date of birth and age of mother and mother's spouse(s), measures of maternal intelligence, mother's residence, religious preference and church attendance.

Child Sibling Information. Sex and date of birth of each of child's siblings as well as spacing in months between births are provided.

Background of Maternal Family of Origin. These variables describe the ethnicity, education, prior employment, religious background, and residence of the mother's family of origin. Most of this information comes from the 1979 and 1980 interviews.

Maternal Marital History. Key variables on the mother's marital status at each interview date are provided as well as month and year of the beginning and end of first and second marriage. These variables enable the user to determine if the child's mother was ever married or ever divorced as well as the status and the number of mother's marriages at key points in the child's life.

Marriage Transition Dates. This group of variables profiles the date and type of up to three the marital status changes (since the preceding survey) reported at each of the mother's survey dates.

Maternal Spouse Characteristics. These variables, drawn from the 1982 marriage section of the main questionnaire, describe the educational, occupational, religious, marital, and health background of the spouse of the child's mother.

Income & Earnings of Mother and Her Spouse. These variables summarize total income, earnings, and benefits of the mother, her spouse, and family at each interview date. In addition to information on AFDC, child support, food stamps and welfare payments, there is an indicator of family poverty status for each survey year.

Maternal CPS Employment Information. The following CPS characteristics for each survey week are provided: employment status, hours worked, occupation, industry, wages, benefits, and tenure. Reasons for not seeking employment are provided for all survey years 1979-1988 for those out of the labor force. A series of detailed maternal job characteristics are available only for 1979 and 1982.

Child Family Employment History. Created primarily from the NLSY Workhistory Data, these variables describe the mother's quarterly (13 week intervals) employment activity starting one year prior to the child's date of birth and continuing for a number of years following the child's birth. They include weeks and hours worked, number of jobs held, occupation, industry, whether wages are set by collective bargaining and whether job is government-sponsored.

Family Education & Competence. Educational background of child's parents and other adult members of household as of each of the mother's interview dates. Included are maternal enrollment status at survey date; highest grade completed by mother, her spouse or partner, and other adults in the household at each date of interview; selected high school transcript information on mother's school absences, class rank and size, and test scores.

Maternal Household Composition. These variables describe the composition of the NLSY mother's household at the time of each interview. Variables include number of family members, family units, children and adults present at date of interview. There are also indicators of whether a spouse, partner, mother or father of the child's mother is present as well as the age of each household member under age 18. Some variables may describe the composition of the mother's household prior to the birth of a particular child.

Child Residence. These variables describe the usual living arrangement of the child at each of the mother's interview dates, i.e., whether child usually resides with the mother or father or elsewhere.

Father Contact with Child 1984-1988. These variables identify for the 1984 through the 1988 survey dates for children living in the household of the mother, whether the child's father is alive, whether he is present in the household, and if not, the degree of contact the child has with him.

Child Care 1984 & 1985. This childcare information is taken from the 1984 and 1985 main surveys. The variables describe childcare arrangements used in the past four weeks for selected children of parents who were either employed, in school, or in training at the survey date. Location and type of primary and secondary care, hours of use, nature of payment and grandmother utilization are reported in 1984. Location, type, payment, detail on group arrangements, and hypothetical care are available for 1985. In both years, limited information on location and type are reported by respondents who are not currently employed but who have an employed spouse.

Child Care 1986 & 1988. This mother-report from the 1986 and 1988 surveys provides the types of current child care arrangements used for each child in the household, the overall family expenditure for current care, and a retrospective of child care experiences during the first three years of life for all children (of at least 1 year of age) born to the respondent.

Maternal Health History. These items describe the nature of any health problems and dates for calculating duration of limitations on mother's activity at each interview date. They also include such maternal physical traits as hair and eye color, height, weight, date of menarche and reports of shyness.

Child Prenatal Health History. Information about mother's health and prenatal care during the pregnancy leading to the child's birth are provided. Variables include degree of alcohol use, smoking, exposure to xrays, and use of sonograms, amniocentesis, and dietary supplements during pregnancy.

Child Postnatal Health History. Information on gestation, birth weight, infant feeding practices, illnesses and well baby care during the period immediately following birth through the 1st year of life are taken from the mother's longitudinal record and attached to each child.

Maternal Deviance History. This category refers to mother's self-reports of drug use, delinquency, and police contacts from the 1980 survey, drug use and its impact on work from the 1984 schedule, and self-reports of alcohol use 1982-85.

Maternal Attitudes, Expectations, Aspirations. This group of variables includes maternal birth expectations at each date of interview, knowledge of work in 1979, influence of other on future decisions, career aspirations, a 4-item subset from the Rotter scale of locus of control in 1979, the Rosenberg self-esteem scale in 1980, attitudes toward work and school in 1979, women's roles items in 1979 and 1982, and global measures of job satisfaction for all survey years.

Child Assessment Measures 1986 & 1988. Assessments of the cognitive, socioemotional and physical development of children of NLSY mothers are included. Also provided are evaluations of the quality of the

child's home environment (the HOME - Short Form) as well as interviewer ratings of testing conditions. The assessment measures vary depending on the age of the child. Cognitive materials for the youngest children include a body parts identification, a memory for locations test, and a verbal memory subscale from the McCarthy. The older children have scores from the PIAT Math and Reading subtests, the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-Revised, and the memory for digit span subscale of the Wechsler. Assessments that evaluated the social and emotional development of children include temperament scales for children under age seven, a motor and social development scale for children under age four, the Behavior Problems Index for children four years and older, and a perceived self competence scale for children eight years and older. In addition, children who were age-eligible for PPVT, Digit Span, Memory for Location or Verbal Memory Assessment in 1988 but had completed the assessment in 1986 did not repeat the assessment. All individual item responses from the 1986 and 1988 child assessments appear on the Merged Child-Mother File.

Data from the Child (10 years and over) Self Administered Supplement. This set of variables, administered in 1988 to all children aged ten and over, includes a variety of information on parent-child interaction, child home responsibilities, attitudes toward school, time-use, employment, religious attendance, friendship patterns, alcohol and drug use, sexual activity, dating and friendship patterns and other related attitudes and behaviors.

Documentation for the Merged Child-Mother File consists of: (1) The *NLSY Child Handbook 1989* which describes in some detail the child assessments included in this survey. This includes a discussion of the reliability and validity and completion rates for the 1986 survey. It also includes a discussion of related data constraints as well as an extensive set of tabulations which cross-classify the assessment results by a variety of demographic characteristics. The detailed descriptions of how to use the assessments refer to the 1986 data collection and to a considerable degree (e.g., the specification of 1986 variable numbers and sample sizes) are not appropriate for use with the 1988 data. A revised but abbreviated handbook linked with the 1988 data will be available by late 1990. (2) A codebook which identifies each variable in the file complete with reference numbers, variable descriptions, frequency distributions, and questionnaire numbers. (3) A numeric listing of all variables; and (4) Copies of the 1986 and 1988 child assessment instruments.

The Merged Child-Mother File is available on magnetic tape as a raw file or on compact disc. Ordering information appears below in Section 4.

References:

BAKER, PAULA C. and MOTT, FRANK L. *NLSY Child Handbook 1989*. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1989. [1005]

Women's Support Network Tape (1983-1985).

A special data tape detailing the geographic proximity of the relatiyes, friends, and acquaintances of 6308 female NLSY respondents interviewed during 1983-1985 has recently been released. The data file was created at NORC and used by Dennis Hogan and William Parish in a study (Hogan, Hao, and Parish 1988) which examined the influence of geographically close kin and friendship networks for never-married and married NLSY mothers. The tape contains the following variables for up to eight individuals who were reported by the respondent within the Locator Pages for each of the three survey years: (1) relationship to the respondent (parents, step-parents, siblings, grandparents, in-laws, friends); (2) extent of zipcode match (all 5-digit match, first 3-digit match, same state, same region, etc.); (3) phone number match (same phone number, same exchange, same area code, same state, etc.); (4) city/state match (same city, same state, same subregion, same region, etc.); and (5) zone mileage (within 50 miles, 51-150 miles, 300-600 miles, etc.). These discrete locating match variables were created by matching respondents' addresses and telephones with those of the individuals reported in the locating information. In addition, cross-wave matches of respondents' addresses were made yielding measures of geographic mobility from 1983 to 1985. The tape contains a data file and three text files containing the record layouts, codebook, and SPSSX control cards.

References:

HOGAN, DENNIS P.; HAO, LING-XIN; and PARISH, WILLIAM L.. "Race, Kin Networks, and Assistance to Mother-headed Families." *Social Forces* 68,3 (March 1990): 797-812.

4

NLS TAPES & COMPACT DISCS

Under its contract with the Department of Labor, the Center has the responsibility for making NLS data and documentation available to the research community at the marginal cost of reproduction. In revising the data files, the Center has been guided by the objective of making them readily usable by the largest possible number of researchers. This section summarizes the NLS data files that are currently available to the public and provides cost and ordering information. For those researchers actively involved in utilizing these data, the major characteristics of the data files are described, guidelines for data management provided, and Center services in data problem resolution discussed. Subsequent sections of this handbook provide information on special user services as well as NLS documentation and publications available from the Center.

Original Cohort Data Files

Current Releases

Currently available data files for the Original Cohorts include: the 1966-1983 surveys of the Older Men; the 1967-1987 surveys of the Mature Women; the 1966-1981 surveys of the Young Men; and the 1968-1987 surveys of the Young Women. Releases of the 1988 Young Women and the 1989 Mature Women are projected to occur during 1991. In addition to the main data files, an Original Cohort Relationship Tape is available which identifies pairs of respondents from each of the four cohorts who shared the same household during the initial survey years, e.g., husbands-wives, brothers-sisters, mothers-daughters, etc..

Original Cohort data tapes include the cumulative record for that cohort up through the release date. For example, the current release of the Mature Women's cohort would include all data from the 1967-1987 surveys. At each new release date for a given cohort, the data tape is revised to include not only data from the additional survey year but also corrections to any errors in the data. No single year data releases are provided for any of the four original cohorts.

Original Cohort data are available as raw files written in EBCDIC, IBM Floating Point, or ASCII format at a density of 6250 BPI. Lower density tapes are available for an extra service charge of $50 per cohort. Users ordering any of these Original Cohort data files at 1600 BPI should be aware that this results in files requiring as many as six reels of magnetic tape. Prices for the various Original Cohort data files are listed

on the NLS Tape Order Form found later in this section. The Center is currently working on a CD-ROM (compact disc read-only memory unit) release of data from the four Original Cohorts.

Variable Attributes

To facilitate data retrieval, each variable, with the exception of such split variables as income and sampling weight, has a uniform length of four characters or bytes. Variable numbers (Vbl#) have been assigned to identify the relative location of each variable within a record. While additional variables will be added in subsequent releases of the data tapes, these will be assigned new variable numbers. Variable numbers, once assigned, will not be changed unless it is necessary to do so to correct an error. Thus, the physical location or absolute address of a give variable can be determined very simply from this information: Variable Location = (X-1) * 4 + 1 where X is the variable number.

Tape Format

Several alternative tape formats are available to accommodate a wide variety of computer processing installations. The standard options, identified on the NLS Tape Order Form, involve various combinations of alternative tape recording and coding techniques. In all cases, however, one logical record will contain all the data accumulated for a given respondent. The length of each record is determined by the number of variables for each respondent which is constant for a given release. Thus, every release of the Mature Women's cohort, for example, will consist of 5,083 fixed-length records. Users should assume that the logical record size will approximate 20,000 to 32,000 for each of the original cohorts.

The following FORTRAN example, which is applicable only to the EBCDIC option, illustrates the advantages of fixed length variables identified by variable numbers.

```
      REAL*4  X(1500)
      READ (2,1)  X
1     FORMAT  (15(100F4.0))
      IF (X(530) .LE. 0.) GO TO 10
      RATIO = (X(119) +X(1485)) / X(530)
      C RATIO INVOLVES VBL#'S 119,1485, AND 530
10    CONTINUE
```

The following is a SAS example:

```
DATA;  INFILE ININ;
INPUT(AGE RACE MARSTA AREARES UNEMPR OCCUP)
(@93 4*4. @129 4. @397 4.)
FILE OUTOUT;
```

```
PUT(AGE RACE MARSTA AREARES UNEMPR OCCUP) (@1 6*4.);
```

Other conventions that have been followed to facilitate data processing include:

1. The only characters which occur on the tapes are: -, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
2. All values are represented as integers. Some variables (e.g., HOURLY RATE OF PAY) may have an implied decimal, but no fractions occur.
3. Codes are padded with high-order zeroes.
4. Negative codes are indicated by a minus sign (-) in the leftmost byte.

An apparent contradiction to the fixed-length rule is the fact that some variables have values which require more than four characters. To accommodate these "split" variables, two contiguous variable locations are used to contain the data. Except for the sampling weight (seven characters), the only variables that exceed four characters as of the present writing are certain monetary variables.

In a split variable, the leftmost location contains the thousands portion of the value; the rightmost location contains the remainder. When the value is negative, both "subvariables" contain a minus sign. To illustrate, if variable numbers 57 and 58 identify a split income variable, then INCOME = 1000 * X(57) + X(58) would determine the true value of the variable. The table below illustrates how representative values are coded as split and as nonsplit variables.

Representation of Some Typical Values Encoded in EBCDIC

Value	Variables		Nonsplit Variables
	X(I)	X(I + 1)	X(I)
0	0000	0000	0000
8	0000	0008	0008
1000	0001	0000	1000
1234	0001	0234	1234
22333	0022	0333	must be split
345678	0345	0678	must be split
-1	-000	-001	-001
-235	-000	-235	-235
-2345	-002	-345	must be split
-98765	-098	-765	must be split

The floating point binary option is strongly recommended for those researchers whose computer installations are compatible with the IBM operating system. Users will find this option particularly attractive since it presents a core image of the data.

The following FORTRAN example uses floating binary data:

```
                REAL*4  X(1300), NA, DK
                NA = -(16.**10)
                DK = -512000.
                READ (2,1) X
      1         FORMAT (13 (100A4))
C     'A'       FORMAT IS ESSENTIAL IN FORTRAN
                IF (X(17) .EQ. NA .OR. X(17) .EQ. DK) GO TO 10
                IF (X(17) .NE. 0) ANSWER = X(223) / X(17)
      10        CONTINUE
```

The following is a PL/I example using floating point data:

```
DCL   TAPEIN FILE RECORD INPUT;
DCL   X(1300), NA, DK   FLOAT DECIMAL(6);
NA = -(16**10);
DK = -512000;
RD:  READ FILE (TAPEIN) INTO (X);
IF X(17) = NA | X(17)=DK THEN GO TO RD;
IF X(17) = 0 THEN ANSWER = X(223)/X(17);
```

The following is a SAS floating point example:

```
DATA; INFILE ININ;
INPUT(AGE RACE MARSTA AREARES UNEMPR OCCUP)
(@93 4*RB4. @129 RB4. @397 RB4.);
FILE OUTOUT;
PUT(AGE RACE MARSTA AREARES UNEMPR OCCUP) (@1 6*RB4.);
```

In the floating point binary option, there are no split variables, since none are needed. However, since there is only one version of the documentation there will be references to split variables. These should be ignored by those who have ordered the floating point binary option. In this version of the tape, the second variable location in such cases will contain hexadecimal 40404040.

Standardized Coding Conventions.

Several conventions have been uniformly followed in order to facilitate data processing:

1. Uniform nonresponse codes have been utilized:

   "NA" is the convention used to describe the absence of a valid coded response. Substantively, "NA" can represent cases where (1) the respondent should not have a valid code since he/she was not in the applicable universe, and (2) the respondent has no valid code due to refusal, interviewer error, or coding, transcribing, or data entry error. All of these situations are coded identically with a value of -999. Split variables have -999 in each location, yielding a value of -999999. In the floating binary option, NA is uniformly coded with the value -(16.**10), or hexadecimal CB100000.

   "DK" is used in the codebook to refer to responses of "DON'T KNOW." Such responses have been assigned the uniform code of -987. Split variables have -987 in each location yielding - 987987. In the floating point binary option, DK is uniformly coded with the value -512000, or hexadecimal C57D0000.

   "# NEGATIVE" denotes the uniform number of negative codes exclusive of "NA" and "DK".

2. Multiple entry variables are coded in a geometric progression. For example, for the question "What have you been doing in the past four weeks to find work?" enumerators were instructed to mark as many of the following methods as were mentioned by the respondent.

   Checked with public employment agency
   Checked with private employment agency
   Checked with employer directly
   Checked with friends or relatives
   Placed or answered ads
   Other method

   In the foregoing example, "public employment agency" would be coded 1; "private employment agency," 2; "employer directly," 4; "friends or relatives," 8; "ads," 16; and "other,"32. Multiple responses are then coded by adding the individual codes for each respondent which yields a unique value for each combination.

3. Dichotomous Variables of a yes/no variety are uniformly coded ("Yes" = 1; "No" = 0). Other dichotomous variables have frequently been reformulated to permit this convention to be followed.

4. Combined quantitative-qualitative variables, i.e., variables which are ostensibly quantitative but which may have several nonquantitative (categorical) responses, utilize positive integers equaling the actual values for the quantitative responses and negative values, beginning with -1, for the qualitative (categorical) responses. For example, expected age of retirement is coded as follows:

   45 THRU 99 actual age

   -1 already retired

   -2 never plan to retire

5. In the questionnaires and in the Census versions of the data files, the responses to some questions were coded in such as way as to require reference to the response to another question. For example, in the case of the men, if respondent's job at the time of the 1966 survey was the longest job he had held between leaving school and the time of the 1966 survey, the occupation of longest job was coded by Census "same as current job." Otherwise, the actual three-digit occupation code was coded. In the CHRR data files, no such cross-referencing is required. In the above illustration, "occupation of longest job" is given the three-digit code of "current job" in those instances where current and longest job are the same.

6. Pursuant to Census regulations relating to confidentiality, income values above a certain level have been truncated. Between 1966 and 1970 income values such as 990, 999, 9990, 9999, 999900, and 999999 are an indication of topcoding by the Census Bureau. Between 1970 and 1980 income values of 50000 or asset values of 999999 indicate topcoding. From the 1981 surveys on, all income items were truncated to 50001 and asset items over a million are set to 999997. In 1985 Census raised the income limit to $100,000 to compensate for inflation; values above that amount are indicated as 100001.

NLSY Main & Constructed Data Files

Current Releases

The NLSY main data files for the 1979-1988 survey years will be released during late summer of 1990. Single year multiple files of data from the 1987 and 1988 surveys will continue to be made available to users who have previously acquired NLSY data and wish only to update their existing files. (Note: the Center will no longer distribute single year flat or rectangular NLSY files.) In addition to the main files, the following special tapes and constructed NLSY data files will be made available during 1990: the 1979-88 Workhistory Data, the 1979-1988

Geocode Data, the 1979-1988 Child Data, and the 1983-1985 Women's Support Network Tape. The projected release dates for the 1988 NLSY survey data and constructed data files are listed below.

NLSY data is available in a variety of formats. All of the data files listed above are released as raw files written in either EBCDIC or ASCII format with various labeling and blocksize options; all such tapes are processed at 6250 BPI. The Center uses an IBM 3081D mainframe computer (OS/MVS) to process the NLSY files.

In addition to the raw files, the following NLSY files are provided as SAS system files: the 1979-1988 Main Data and the 1979-1988 Geocode Data. Users ordering SAS system files should specify on the order form whether they wish to acquire a SAS IBM file or, for those with non-IBM operating systems, a SAS Export File. Documentation for the child and geocode data files is SAS-specific while the documentation provided with the NLSY SAS main files is the same as that provided for the raw files.

The Center will be releasing three NLSY compact disc read-only memory (CD-ROM) units during 1990: (1) a disc containing the 1979-1988 main survey and child data; (2) a second disc containing data from the 1979-1988 main, child, and geocode files; and (3) a disc containing the 1979-1988 workhistory data. Purchase of the disc containing geocode data will require the signing of geocode license agreements. A more complete description of the NLSY CD-ROMs including hardware requirements is provided later in this section.

Projected release dates for NLSY data tapes and compact discs are detailed below. These projected release dates are contingent upon timely delivery by NORC to CHRR of 1988 survey data and should be viewed by the user as *approximate* release dates. Exact release dates will be announced in forthcoming issues of the NLS newsletter and via the Center's fileserver, NLSERVE@OHSTHR (file SITEINFO.TXT).

NLSY Tape and CD-ROM Projected Release Dates for 1990

		RAW	SAS		CD-ROM
			IBM	EXPORT	
NLSY Main	1979-1988	8/90	10/90	11/90	----
	1988 Only	8/90	---	---	----
NLSY Workhistory	1979-1988	8/90	---	---	8/90
NLSY Geocode	1979-1988	8/90	8/90	8/90	----
NLSY Child	1979-1988	9/90	---	---	----
NLSY Main & Child	1979-1988	----	----	----	11/90
NLSY Main/Child/ Geocode	1979-1988	----	----	----	11/90

NLSY File Structure

The large number of respondents and data items in the youth cohort clearly offers several research advantages. However, providing such data in a form that can be used effectively on a variety of computer systems is a serious problem. In order to better store, retrieve, and maintain such a large collection of data, the Center installed a Data Base Management System (DBMS) called SIR (Scientific Information Retrieval, Chicago, Illinois). Two years were spent designing a data base structure that divided the NLSY main file data logically into subject areas or "record types." This new data base structure, which was used for the first time with the 1984 main file release, allows variables relating to the same topic to be physically located in a single record type in a single file and so reflects more closely the longitudinal nature of these data.

As of the 1988 release, data on the NLSY main file tapes and discs are organized into over 50 files. Table 15 lists, in alphabetical order, each file along with its file name and a brief description of the types of data contained in each. Each of these files (e.g., CPS, JOBS, INCOME, CHILDCAR, etc.) has 12,686 records or "cases". Each variable ranges in length from two to seven characters. The respondent identification code is the first variable in each file and each file is ordered by this ID. Even if the respondent is a non-interview in a particular year, the case exists in the file.

Prospective users should be aware that every item relating to a particular subject area will not necessarily be found in the record type with the appropriate generic name. The following decision rules have been utilized in creating the NLSY file structure for data from the main surveys:

1. Questions which have been asked or variables which have been created in an identical manner in either each survey year or in multiple survey years have been placed within repeating record types. The following files are composed of such longitudinal data: KEYVARS, CPS, JOBS, JOBINFO, PERIODNW, SCHOOL, INCOME, ASSETS, CRFBIO, CRFNBIO, HHRECORD, BTWNJOBS, GOVJOBS, TRANSURV, MILITARY, and INTRMK. Thus, the KEYVARS file contains the discrete set of variables on a variety of topics which have been created by the Center from each survey year's data while the CPS file contains responses to only those questions from the 'CPS' section of each year's survey instrument which have been asked in a consistent manner.

2. A second set of files contains those variables which share some common research topic (MARRIAGE, HEALTH, CHILDCAR, ALCOHOL, DRUGS, PROFILES) or which focus on some common research need (COMMON, FAMBKGN).

3. All other non-longitudinal variables, i.e., questions which have been asked or variables which have been created only in select survey years are placed within year-specific MXXVAR miscellaneous

Table 15 NLSY 1979-1988 Main Data Files

The following table is an alphabetical listing of each of the NLSY record types found on the 1979-1988 main data release. Detailed descriptions of the contents of each file can be found later in this section. The NLSY numeric index contains a listing of each variable within each of the files ordered as they appear on the tape.

ALCOHOL	ALCOHOL USE 1982-1985 & 1988
ASSETS	ASSETS 1985-1988
ATTINFLN	ATTITUDE OF INFLUENTIAL PERSON TOWARDS R'S DECISIONS 1979
ATTITUDE	ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK, SELF, TRAD'L ROLES, AIDS 1979-1984, 1987, & 1988
ATTJBOFR	ATTITUDES TOWARD HYPOTHETICAL JOB OFFERS 1979
BIRTHR85	BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1985
BIRTHR86	BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1986
BIRTHR87	BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1987
BIRTHR88	BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1988
BIRTHREC	BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1982-1984
BTWNJOBS	PERIODS WHEN R WAS NOT WORKING OR IN THE MILITARY 1979-1988
CHILDCAR	CHILD CARE 1982-1988
CHILDREN	FERTILITY 1979-1981
COMMON	COMMON DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION
CPS	CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS 1979-1988
CRFBIO	CHILDREN'S RECORD FORM FOR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN
CRFNBIO	CHILDREN'S RECORD FORM FOR NON-BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN
DGRECERT	DEGREES AND CERTIFICATIONS 1979-1984, & 1988
DRUGS	DRUG USE 1984 & 1988
FAMBKGN	FAMILY BACKGROUND 1979-1988
FERTILE	SUPPLEMENTAL FERTILITY FILE 1979-1986 & 1988
GOVJOBS	GOVERNMENT JOBS - EMPLOYER SUPPLEMENT 1979-1988
GOVTRAIN	GOVERNMENT TRAINING 1979-1988
HEALTH	HEALTH 1979-1988
HHRECORD	HOUSEHOLD RECORD 1979-1988
ILLEGAL	ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES AND REPORTED POLICE CONTACTS 1980
INCOME	INCOME AND ASSETS 1979-1988
INTRMK	INTERVIEWER REMARKS 1979-1988
JOBFIND	JOB SEARCH AND JOB FINDING 1981, 1982, 1986, & 1987
JOBINFO	JOB INFORMATION - EMPLOYER SUPPLEMENT 1979-1988
JOBS	JOBS 1979-1988
JOBSB478	LAST JOB LASTING 2 WEEKS OR MORE 1979
JOBSCHL	WORK EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO 11/1/78 1979
KEYVARS	CREATED KEY VARIABLES 1979-1988
LASTINFO	INFORMATION SHEET 1980-1988
M79VAR	MISCELLANEOUS - NON LONGITUDINAL ITEMS 1979
M80VAR	MISCELLANEOUS - NON LONGITUDINAL ITEMS 1980
M81VAR	MISCELLANEOUS - NON LONGITUDINAL ITEMS 1981
M82VAR	MISCELLANEOUS - NON LONGITUDINAL ITEMS 1982
M83VAR	MISCELLANEOUS - NON LONGITUDINAL ITEMS 1983
M84VAR	MISCELLANEOUS - NON LONGITUDINAL ITEMS 1984
M85VAR	MISCELLANEOUS - NON LONGITUDINAL ITEMS 1985
M86VAR	MISCELLANEOUS - NON LONGITUDINAL ITEMS 1986
M87VAR	MISCELLANEOUS - NON LONGITUDINAL ITEMS 1987
M88VAR	MISCELLANEOUS - NON LONGITUDINAL ITEMS 1988
MARRIAGE	MARITAL HISTORY 1979-1988
MILITARY	MILITARY DATA 1979-1988
PERIODNW	PERIODS NOT WORKING - EMPLOYER SUPPLEMENT 1979-1988
PROFILES	PROFILES - ASVAB VOCATIONAL TEST 1980
SCHLSURV	SCHOOL SURVEY
SCHOOL	REGULAR SCHOOLING 1979-1988
TIMEUSE	TIME SPENT WORKING, GOING TO SCHOOL, TRAINING, ETC. 1981
TRAINING	OTHER TRAINING 1979-1988
TRANSURV	TRANSCRIPT SURVEY

files. There are currently ten such files, one for each survey year, e.g., M79VAR-M88VAR. The miscellaneous files represent groupings of unrelated sets of variables which have not been asked in a consistent manner over the survey years. Thus, those questions from the 'CPS' section of each survey instrument which were not asked consistently appear in the miscellaneous file of each survey year.

To assist the user in locating those NLSY files containing data on common NLS research subject areas, the chart below presents the non-miscellaneous files grouped into ten topical clusters. Descriptions of the contents of each topical file can be found at the end of this section. Included in these detailed file descriptions are: (1) file identification information, i.e., file name, generic name, survey years covered; (2) a narrative summary of the types of variables included in the file; (3) identification of the sources of these variables, i.e., the section(s) of the questionnaire or other survey instruments which generated these data; and (4) reference to other files containing variables on the same or related topics. The files are arranged alphabetically for easy referencing.

Table 16 NLSY Main Data Files by Research Topic

1. **Current labor force status and work experience data files:** CPS BTWNJOBS JOBSCHL JOBS GOVJOBS MILITARY JOBINFO JOBFIND KEYVARS PERIODNW JOBSB478	2. **Education and training data files including the several education-related special survey files:** SCHOOL PROFILES TRANSURV DGRECERT GOVTRAIN KEYVARS TRAINING SCHLSURV
3. **Fertility, birth record, and childcare files:** CHILDREN BIRTHR86 FERTILE BIRTHREC BIRTHR87 CHILDCAR BIRTHR85 BIRTHR88 CRFBIO CRFNBIO	4. **Military data files:** MILITARY PROFILES KEYVARS M79VAR
5. **Health-related data files:** HEALTH DRUGS ALCOHOL	6. **Various attitude files:** ATTITUDES ATTINFLN ATTJBOFR
7. **Other special data collections:** ILLEGAL TIMEUSE	8. **Income and assets:** INCOME ASSETS KEYVARS
9. **Background demographic and identifying information:** COMMON MARRIAGE HHRECORD FAMBKGN	10. **Interview-specific data files:** LASTINFO ASSETS

Tape Format

The following is an example of creating an extract of variables from the NLSY SAS system files. If SAS transport files are ordered, it is assumed that these files will have been converted to local SAS system files by the user. The space allocation on all systems is very important for creating SAS SYSTEM FILES. See SAS USER'S GUIDE© about file size, memory, and work space requirements.

```
     /* IN THIS EXAMPLE, THE REFERENCE NUMBER IS USED AS THE        */;
     /* VARIABLE NAME; HOWEVER NAMES LIKE 'ID' FOR R0000100 AND */;
     /* 'SEX' FOR R0214800 COULD BE CREATED, USING ASSIGNMENT   */;
     /* STATEMENTS AS BELOW.                                      */;

     /* NOTE:  SAS SYSTEM FILES ARE READ WITH                     */;
     /* SET OR MERGE STATEMENTS.  SEE SAS GUIDE.                  */;
  OPTIONS  NOCENTER ;
     /* THE FIRST DATA STEP READS THE FILE COMMON                 */;
          DATA ONE;
     /* LABELS ARE INCLUDED WITH SAS SYSTEM FILES AND EXPORTS */;
  SET INCOM.COMMON(KEEP=R0000100 R0214700 R0214800 R1890300);
   ID=R0000100;
  LABEL ID = 'PUBLIC ID';
          DATA TWO;
    /* THE SECOND DATA STEP READS THE FILE KEYVARS               */;
  SET INKEY.KEYVARS(KEEP= R0000100 R0215300 R0406700
  R0645800 R0897300 R1145800 R1521000 R1891700 );
   ID=R0000100;
    DATA THREE;
    /* THE THIRD DATA STEP READS THE FILE ALCOHOL                */;
  SET INALC.ALCOHOL(KEEP=R0000100 R0781100 R1023600 R1392900 R1776400);
   ID=R0000100;
    /* "INCOM" "INKEY" "INALC" AND "OUT" ARE 'LOGICAL NAMES'  */;
    /* WHICH TELL SAS WHERE TO FIND A FILE, TAPE VOLUME, DISK */;
    /* DIRECTORY ETC. SEE YOUR SAS SITE REPRESENTATIVE FOR    */;
    /* SYNTAX.  "COMMON" "KEYVARS" AND "EXTDAT" ARE THE       */;
    /* INTERNAL SAS NAMES OF THE FILE INVOLVED.               */;
DATA OUT.EXTDAT(KEEP=ID R0214700 R0214800 R0215300 R0406700 R0645800
  R0897300 R1145800 R1521000 R1891700 R0781100 R1023600 R1392900 R1776400);
MERGE ONE TWO THREE; BY ID ;
  /* THE FINAL DATA STEP MERGES THE FIRST THREE FILES          */;
  /* TO CREATE A SAS SYSTEM FILE ON DISK OR TAPE               */;
  /* TO CREATE SAS SYSTEM MISSING VALUES FOR "-5" NOT INTERVIEWED */;
  /* "-4" VALID SKIP ETC. THE FOLLOWING CODE MIGHT BE USED     */;
MISSING A B C D E;
```

```
ARRAY ALL _ALL_;
DO OVER ALL ;
   IF ALL = -5 THEN ALL = .A ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -4 THEN ALL = .B ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -3 THEN ALL = .C ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -2 THEN ALL = .D ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -1 THEN ALL = .E ;           END;
 IF R1890300 < 0 THEN OUTPUT OUT.EXTDAT;
  /* THE NLS YOUTH COHORT HAS 12686 CASES. IN THIS EXAMPLE    */;
  /* A UNIVERSE RESTRICTOR (R1890300) WRITES ONLY CASES       */;
  /* INTERVIEWED IN 1985 TO DATASET.                          */;
 PROC CONTENTS POSITION HISTORY DATA=OUT.EXTDAT;
 PROC MEANS N NMISS MIN MAX SUM MEAN VAR MAXDEC=4 DATA=OUT.EXTDAT;
```

The following is an example using SAS to create an extract from EBCDIC or ASCII data:

```
OPTIONS  NOCENTER ;
          DATA ONE;
           /* THE FIRST DATA STEP READS THE FILE COMMON       */;
           /* IN THE EXAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER IS USED AS      */;
           /* THE VARIABLE NAME HOWEVER NAMES LIKE ID FOR     */;
           /* R0000100 AND SEX FOR R0214800 COULD BE USED.    */;
           /* THE @N REPRESENTS THE COLUMN NUMBER FROM THE    */;
           /* NUMERIC INDEX THE 5. , 2. ETC.IS THE FORMAT     */;
           /* 'FMT' VALUE ALSO FROM THE NUMERIC INDEX.        */;

  /* NOTE 'RAW DATA' IS READ WITH INFILE AND INPUT STATEMENTS.*/;
  /* SEE SAS USER'S GUIDE.                                    */;

INFILE INCOM;
INPUT @1  R0000100   5. @54   R0214700   2.
     @56  R0214800   2. @162  R1890300   2.;
  /*  LABELS ARE OPTIONAL                                     */;
LABEL R0000100 = 'PUBLIC ID'; LABEL R0214700 = 'RACE ETHNIC';
LABEL R0214800 = 'SEX'; LABEL R1890300 = 'REASON NOT INTERVIEWED 85';
DATA TWO;
/* THE SECOND DATA STEP READS THE FILE KEYVARS               */;
INFILE INKEY;
INPUT @1 R0000100 5. @14 R0215300 2. @100  R0406700 2.
@153  R0645800 3. @219  R0897300 3.  @304  R1145800 3.
@372  R1521000 3. @441  R1891700 3.    ;
DATA THREE;
 /* THE THIRD DATA STEP READS THE FILE ALCOHOL               */;
```

```
INFILE INALC;
INPUT @1 R0000100 5. @26 R0781100  2. @50 R1023600 2.
     @72 R1392900 2. @92 R1776400  2. ;
DATA OUT.EXTDAT(KEEP=R0000100 R0214700 R0214800 R0215300 R0406700 R0645800
  R0897300 R1145800 R1521000 R1891700 R0781100 R1023600 R1392900 R1776400);
MERGE ONE TWO THREE; BY R0000100 ;
/* THE FINAL DATA STEP MERGES THE FIRST THREE                    */;
/* FILES TO CREATE A SAS SYSTEM FILE.                            */;
/* THE NLS YOUTH COHORT HAS 12686 CASES. THIS                     */;
/* EXAMPLE USES A UNIVERSE RESTRICTOR BECAUSE                    */;
/* ONLY CASES INTERVIEWED IN 1985 ARE INCLUDED                   */;
/* IN THE OUTPUT DATASET.                                        */;
MISSING A B C D E;
ARRAY ALL _ALL_;
DO OVER ALL ;
   IF ALL = -5 THEN ALL = .A ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -4 THEN ALL = .B ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -3 THEN ALL = .C ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -2 THEN ALL = .D ; ELSE
   IF ALL = -1 THEN ALL = .E ;            END;
IF R1890300 < 0 THEN OUTPUT OUT.EXTDAT;
PROC CONTENTS POSITION HISTORY DATA=OUT.EXTDAT;

PROC MEANS N NMISS MIN MAX SUM MEAN VAR MAXDEC=4 DATA=OUT.EXTDAT;
```

Standardized Coding Conventions

In order to facilitate data processing, the following conventions have been uniformly followed:

1. Uniform non-response codes have been utilized.

-5	Non-interview
-4	Valid skip
-3	Invalid skip
-2	Don't know
-1	Refusal

2. Dichotomous variables of a yes/no variety are uniformly coded ("Yes" =1; "No" = 0). Other dichotomous variables have frequently been reformulated to permit this convention to be followed.
3. To insure respondent confidentiality, any income or asset variables exceeding particular limits are truncated so that values exceeding the upper limits are converted to a set maximum value. From 1979 through 1984, the upper limit on income variables was $75,000, and any amounts exceeding $75,000 were converted to $75,001. Beginning in 1985, the upper limit on income amounts was increased to $100,000 due to inflation and the

advancing age of the cohort, and amounts exceeding $100,000 were converted to $100,001. During that same survey year, specific questions on assets owned by the NLSY respondents were added to the survey. The asset amounts have different upper limits, and the types of variables and limits for those variables are as follows: (1) mortgage, market value, and debt on residential property and total market value of assets each worth over $500 and miscellaneous debt over $500--$150,000 converted to $150,001; (2) market value and debt on a farm or business and savings--$500,000 converted to $500,001; (3) market value and debt on vehicles--$30,000 converted to $30,001.

Guidelines for Data Management: NLS Magnetic Tapes

It appears that most researchers who acquire the files want to revise them by reformatting, subsetting, or creating new variables. Since CHRR can accept responsibility only for the tapes and documentation which it has supplied, users who intend to modify these data should develop a set of standard operating procedures to guarantee the integrity of the tapes furnished by CHRR. The following guidelines are suggested:

1. A copy of each original tape should be made as soon as possible. Changes should never be made to a tape received from CHRR.
2. All modifications should be carefully documented; programs and program specifications should be saved.
3. New output tapes should be used for all subsequent revisions. The data set name should identify the generation number and cohort of each file.
4. The addition of locally created variables will usually entail expansion of the logical record length. Since many users will later wish to obtain future versions of the data files from CHRR, which will contain both new variables and corrections to existing variables, user-designed modifications should be planned with flexibility in mind.
5. In subsetting, interrelationships among variables should be kept in mind.
6. The codebook should be kept up-to-date.
7. Any technical problems encountered in using the data tapes should be reported to the NLS Public Users' Office within six months after receipt of the tapes. Users receiving faulty tapes for which the Center is responsible must request replacements during this first six month period.

Compact Disc Read-Only Memory (CD-ROMs)

To facilitate use of NLS data, the Center has begun distribution of NLSY data on compact disc read-only memory units (CD-ROMs). During 1990, the following NLSY data sets will be released on disc:

1. A disc containing data from the 1979-1988 NLSY main surveys and the 1979-1988 child data.
2. A second disc containing data from the NLSY 1979-1988 main, child, and geocode data files. Note: Persons interested in purchasing this NLSY disc with geocode data will need to sign copies of the geocode license agreements found later in this section.
3. A third disc containing the NLSY 1979-1988 workhistory data.

Each compact disc, with the exception of the workhistory, contains both data as well as the search/retrieval software to create extract files from these data. The workhistory CD-ROM contains only data. The software is a menu-driven program that writes out an extract file of selected data items on the PC's hard disk. The software permits the user to create and save on the PC hard disk the following types of files:

1. Data files containing the extracted variables for the universe of respondents selected. The resultant file can be saved: (a) as a raw ASCII data file in fixed format; (b) as a raw ASCII delimited data file (data items separated by a comma); (c) as either SAS or SPSS control card files which can be then used to generate a system file of the selected variables.

   Up to 1024 variables may be selected for a given extract. The capacity of the user's hard disk to accommodate the extract file is critical and the amount of disk space needed for a given extract will be calculated for the user after the universe and variables have been specified.
2. Documentation files which allow the user to generate a codebook and an index of extracted variables. The codebook generated reflects frequencies for the entire universe: 12,686 youths for NLSY items and 7,350 children for NLSY child data items. When making a child extract with mother items that have been selected from the NLSY, the codebook for these mother items will reflect the mothers' universe of 12,686 although the resultant data file will have 7,350 children. For additional information on the types of information provided within NLSY codebooks and indices, see Section 6 on NLS Documentation as well as the sample NLSY codebook and numeric index pages found in the *Quick Reference Guide to NLS Documentation*.
3. Extract specification files containing the list of variables that have been selected for an extract file.

To give users some idea of the size of these disc files, the 1979-1987 NLSY CD-ROM data file in binary format contained 350 megabytes, the documentation/extract file software contained 100 kilobytes, and the various indices and documentation files which the software accesses contained 35 megabytes.

Extract files may be created for a select universe of respondents and/or variables. Universe restrictors available on the CD-ROM software that can be used to reduce the total number of cases downward from 12,686 include: (a) race (black, Hispanic, other); (b) sex (male, female); (c) sample size (1 out of every 2, 1 out of every 10, 1 out of every 100, etc.); and (d) by any user-selected variable.

NLSY CD-ROMs are excellent tools for both new and experienced users to familiarize themselves with this large data set. Seven options for accessing the NLSY main file data are offered. Data may be accessed:

1. By any of the 50 or so record types into which all NLSY main file variables have been placed (e.g., COMMON, JOBS, TRAINING, CHILDCAR, etc.). Within each record type, variables may be accessed by their title or variable description. For more information on the NLSY main file record types, see: (a) Section 4 for the decision rules used in creating these record types; (b) Table 15 for a listing of the names and types of variables found within each NLSY 1979-1988 record type; and (c) the "NLSY Detailed File Descriptions" at the back of Section 4 which provide a narrative summary of the contents of each file, the sources of the variables, and a reference to other files containing related information.
2. By any of the 250 keywords that have been assigned to each NLSY main file variable (e.g., education, employment status, health, job offers, etc.). For more information on the NLSY keywords, see: (a) the *NLSY Dictionary of Acceptable Keywords* for a listing of usable keywords and related terms; and (b) the NLS Documentation section for a description of how the KWIC (Keyword-in-Context) Index, which forms the basis of the CD-ROM keyword search function, is generated.
3. By an any-word-in-context function that allows the user to search for and select those NLSY main file variables whose titles contain any single word or combination of words found in the documentation files, e.g., variables (for any given year or all survey years) with the word 'training' and the words 'CETA' or 'JTPA' in their titles. This function broadens the ability of the user to access variables on a given topic but is still dependent on the wording of each variable description which in turn is questionnaire dependent.
4. By a record type within a keyword-in-context function which provides a list of those main file record types containing a given keyword, e.g., variables that have been assigned, for example, the keyword 'child care' can be found in the following record types: CRFBIO, GOVJOBS, GOVTRAIN, TIMEUSE, and the various MXXVAR files.

5. By a keyword-in-context within record type function which provides a list of the keywords that are found within a given main file record type, e.g., within the record type COMMON, the following keywords may be found: birth, ethnic, household, racial, and sex.
6. By any of the reference numbers (R21071.) or unique identification numbers assigned to each variable.
7. By any of the questionnaire numbers (S06D1314) which serve as the source of the data. Non-questionnaire generated variables are called KEY or summary variables. KEY variables can be accessed by the keyword *KEY* within the keyword-in-context and any-word-in-context search functions or via the record type KEYVARS in the record type search function. For more information, see the discussion of questionnaire numbers and KEY variable creation found in the *Quick Reference Guide to NLS Documentation* (Section 6) and Section 2 for a discussion of other summary variables.

Choice of these selection options offers the user additional avenues for either data perusal or data selection. Variables within any of the options discussed above, with the exception of the any-word-in-context function, may be accessed for any given survey year or for all survey years. Detailed descriptions on each variable can be displayed and the codebook frequencies viewed. Finally variables may be selected (or unselected) for extract formation.

The minimum hardware requirements for a NLSY CD-ROM are: (1) an IBM compatible PC, running MS-DOS, with 640K memory; (2) a CD-ROM drive connected to the PC; (3) Microsoft CD-ROM extensions installed on the PC; and (4) a writable disk connected to the PC. A hard disk is not required, but a 20 megabyte or larger hard disk is recommended. The CD is in High Sierra format. Execution time benchmarks are dependent upon such factors as hardware, PC speed, and the size of the extract. However, it is realistic to estimate that such a procedure would take 1-4 hours. Projected release dates for the NLSY CD-ROMs are listed earlier in this section. Actual release dates will be announced in forthcoming issues of the NLS newsletter and via NLSERVE@OHSTHR (file SITEINFO.TXT).

Each CD-ROM will be provided to users with a manual, the *Compact Disc User's Guide*, containing installation, usage, and maintenance instructions. The NLSY CD-ROMs are distributed without hardcopy documentation. Documentation available to CD-ROM users includes: (1) various supplemental documentation packages for the main, child, geocode, and workhistory CD-ROMs; (2) the survey instruments for the NLSY main and child surveys; and (3) the NLS and Child Handbooks. Complete descriptions of these items can be found in the NLS Documentation and NLS Publications sections of this handbook.

CD-ROMs and supplementary hardcopy documentation items may be ordered by completing the CD-ROM Order Form found later in this section or via NLSERVE@OHSTHR (file DISCORDR.FORM).

Clearinghouse for Data Problems

User Problem Identification

As research proceeds with NLS data, questions may arise concerning suspected errors in the data or the documentation. Users who identify what they believe to be errors in the content of the data are urged to contact the Center in writing. The user should identify the problem as precisely and in as much detail as possible. The following types of specific information should be provided:

(1) a brief statement of the problem;

(2) the variable(s) in question identified by reference number(s);

(3) the universe of respondents;

(4) a copy of the computer output which gave rise to the question; and

(5) the name and telephone number of the person to be contacted in the event further information is required.

CHRR Problem Resolution & Error Notification

The Center will investigate all problems brought to its attention and make every effort to notify the public user in a timely manner of the problem's resolution. All known errors with corrections are announced in the quarterly NLS newsletter and are made available to BITNET users via NLSERVE@OHSTHR (see Section 5 of this handbook for more information on NLSERVE). In addition, hardcopy notification of errors which have not been corrected on the data releases are provided within each documentation package. When substantive errors are discovered, the Center will notify by mail all persons who previously purchased the data file in question. If the error is of major consequence, an update tape with the corrected variable(s) is provided at no charge to Center purchasers. Researchers who acquire NLS data from other sources are encouraged to notify the NLS Public Users' Office that they wish to receive such error update notifications.

Tape/Compact Disc Ordering Information

Persons interested in purchasing NLS data should complete the NLS Tape or CD-ROM Order Forms found later in this section or place an order via NLSERVE@OHSTHR (file TAPEORDR.FORM or DISCORDR.FORM). Both the Original Cohort and the NLSY raw files are available in the various coding conventions, labeling and density options specified on the order form. Select NLSY data tapes are also provided as SAS system files. Release of three NLSY CD-ROMs will occur during 1990; users interested in working on PCs should check the hardware requirements and projected release dates discussed earlier in this section.

Prices for the various NLS files are listed on the order form. A check or purchase order must accompany each order. All tape orders include complete sets of hardcopy documentation. Individual documentation items or additional sets of documentation can be purchased by completing the Documentation Order Form found in the next section of this handbook. Please allow 14-18 days for tape delivery. A users' manual is provided at no charge to CD-ROM purchasers; additional hardcopy documentation available to CD-ROM users is specified on the order form.

NLSY geocode data purchasers must submit three copies of the Geocode License Agreement with their tape/disc order form (see the geocode license agreement requirements at the end of this section).

Accessing NLS Data at OSU

All NLS tapes and CD-ROMs, with the exception of the NLSY geocode data, can be accessed by Ohio State University faculty members and students. Tape set-up information for those NLS tapes available through OSU is provided via NLSERVE@OHSTHR (file OSUUSER.INFO). Those campus locations which have holdings of NLS documentation are listed in Section 6 of this handbook. An on-line manual entitled *Magnetic Tape User's Guide (1984)* is available through OSU's Instruction and Research Computer Center.

Note to Customers Outside the Continental United States

To cover costs, the Center must charge handling fees to persons ordering NLS tapes and CD-ROMs that are to be sent out of the continental United States. Upon receipt of an order, the Center will calculate the actual cost for the materials and type of mail service (i.e., surface or air) specified on the order form and will notify the customer of the amount of the handling charges for that order. NLS materials ordered will be shipped upon receipt of either a purchase order or check issued in US dollars covering both the cost of the materials and handling fee.

NLS Tape Order Form

Researcher: _____

Organization: _____

Department: _____

Address: _____

_____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Country: _____ Foreign Mail Service Requested: Surface OR Air

Telephone: _____ BITNET Address: _____

Indicate here whether shipping and/or billing addresses differ from the address listed above.

[ ] Different Shipping Address [ ] Different Billing Address

NLSY

NLSY RAW DATA FILES

[ ] NLSY Main Files	**1979-1988**	**$375**
[ ] NLSY Single Year Files	**1988 Only**	**$100**
[ ] NLSY Workhistory	**1979-1988**	**$125**
[ ] NLSY Geocode Data**	**1979-1988**	**$100**
[ ] NLSY Child Data	**1979-1988**	**$100**

Please circle your tape specifications. All NLSY tapes are processed at 6250 BPI.

Code Convention		Label			Maximum Blocksize	
EBCDIC	ASCII	IBM Standard	ANSI	None	16K	32K

NLSY SAS SYSTEM FILES

[ ] NLSY SAS Main Data	**1979-1988**	**$400**
[ ] NLSY SAS Geocode Data **	**1979-1988**	**$100**

Specify:

[ ] IBM SAS or [ ] SAS Export

**Persons wishing to acquire these geocode data must first sign Geocode Licensing Agreements.

To order Original Cohort data, see other side

To order NLSY CD-ROMS, use the CD-ROM Order Form on the following page.

ORIGINAL COHORTS

ORIGINAL COHORT RAW DATA FILES

Please indicate the original cohort data files you wish to purchase. Complete documentation is included with each tape order.

[ ]	**Mature Women**	**1967-87**	**$300***	[ ]	**Young Women**	**1968-87**	**$300***
[ ]	**Older Men**	**1966-83**	**$250***	[ ]	**Young Men**	**1966-81**	**$250***
[ ]	_____						**$**

Please circle the appropriate tape specifications. *Users should assume that the logical record size will approximate 20,000 to 32,000 characters; all tapes are 9 track. An additional $50 charge per cohort will be added for tapes purchased at 1600 BPI. Questions should be addressed to the Center's Data Processing Unit at the telephone number listed below.

Code Convention			Label			Density	
EBCDIC	IBM Floating Pt	ASCII	IBM Standard	ANSI	None	6250 BPI	1600 BPI

Please return this order form with purchase order or payment to: the NLS Public User's Office, Center for Human Resource Research, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43221-2418 (614-442-7300) or USERSVC@OHSTHR).

FOR CHRR USE ONLY

Date Received:	P.O. #:	Invoice #:
Total Order:	Amount Paid/Check #:	Date Mailed:

NLSY CD-ROM Order Form

Researcher: _____
Organization: _____
Department: _____
Address: _____
_____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code _____
Country: _____ Foreign Mail Service Requested: Surface OR Air
Telephone: _____ BITNET Address _____

Indicate here whether shipping and/or billing addresses differ from the address listed above.
[ ] Different Shipping Address [ ] Different Billing Address

NLSY CD-ROMs

[ ] **NLSY CD-ROM Main & Child Data**	**1979-1988**	**$20**
[ ] **NLSY CD-ROM Main/Child/Geocode Data ****	**1979-1988**	**$20**
[ ] **NLSY CD-ROM Workhistory Data**	**1979-1988**	**$ 7**

****Persons wishing to acquire these geocode data must first sign Geocode License Agreements.**

CD-ROM Documentation

The following supplemental CD-ROM documentation sets, accompanying survey instruments, and users' guides are available as special purchase items:

[ ] Supplemental Main File Documentation	$40
[ ] NLSY Survey Instruments ($10 per year).	
Specify years:	$
[ ] *NLS Handbook 1990*	$--
[ ] Supplemental Child Data Documentation	$35
[ ] *Child Assessment Instruments ($10 per year)*	
Specify years:	$
[ ] *NLSY Child Handbook 1989*	$--
[ ] Supplemental Geocode Data Documentation	$10
[ ] Supplemental Workhistory Documentation	$30

Please return this order form with purchase order or payment to: the NLS Public User's Office, Center for Human Resource Research, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43221-2418 (614-442-7300) or USERSVC@OHSTHR).

FOR CHRR USE ONLY

Date Received:	P.O. #:	Invoice #:
Total Order:	Amount Paid/Check #:	Date Mailed:

NLSY Geocode Data: Licensing Requirements and Agreement

NLSY Geocode Data: License Agreement Requirements

To protect the confidentiality of NLSY respondents, certain information is not included on the NLSY main data releases. However, some of this additional information, specifically the NLSY geographic - environmental data, is available for research.

NLSY geocode data will be provided to public users who satisfactorily complete the licensing procedure described below. A complete description of the content of these files can be found in Section 3 of the *NLS Handbook*.

Licensing Procedure

These geocode data are available only to those researchers who agree to protect the anonymity of the respondents. Purchasers must be affiliated with a responsible organization; individuals may not purchase these data files. Data archivists or other staff whose primary function is to maintain and distribute these NLSY geocode data to others conducting the research may not sign as either the authorized administrative officer or as the sole designated control individual at the institution.

Before these data will be released, three copies of the license agreement for use of the geographic data must be signed by:

(1) an authorized administrative officer of the researcher's institution. This person must be authorized to contractually bind the institution, usually the president, or administrative vice-president; **AND**

(2) each designated control individual(s) at the institution, i.e., that individual or those individuals who will be actually using these data. NOTE: In addition to the researcher or researchers utilizing these data, additional control individual(s) could be the individual(s) in the computer operation responsible for physically handling these data; **AND**

(3) The Ohio State University Research Foundation.

Persons interested in purchasing these geocode data should return three (3) copies of the license agreement, each with original signatures, along with the NLS Tape or CD-ROM Order Form, to the NLS Public Users' Office, Center for Human Resource Research, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43221-2418.

Upon receipt of the agreements, the NLS Public User's Office will forward the agreements to the OSU Research Foundation for signature. Users should allow approximately 14-18 days for delivery.

LICENSE AGREEMENT FOR THE USE OF
NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEY
YOUTH DATA WHICH INCLUDE
GEOGRAPHIC MICRO-DATA

This agreement applies to the release of the 1979-1988 NLSY Geographic Micro-data:

WHEREAS, the Center for Human Resource Research of The Ohio State University and NORC of the University of Chicago have collected data for the United States Department of Labor under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, the Job Training Partnership Act, the Youth Employment and Demonstration Act; Title 29 Section 2, USC; and

WHEREAS, all participants and respondents in said study were informed that results of the study will be made public only in summary and statistical form so that individuals that participated cannot be identified; and

WHEREAS, we intend to protect all participants and respondents in that "all information that would permit identification of respondents or their households will be regarded as strictly confidential, will be used only for the purposes of the study, and will not be developed or released for any other purpose without prior consent, except as required by law"; and

WHEREAS, NORC and the Center for Human Resource Research wish to make these geocode data available for research purposes but only if used and protected in accordance with the principles stated above, it is hereby agreed between (Geocode Data Recipient's Institution) and The Ohio State University Research Foundation that:

1. Geocode Data Recipient will use these data which include geographic micro-data solely for research purposes and agrees to abide by the principles stated above and agrees that any results or information obtained as a result of research connected with these data will be published only in summary or statistical form so that individuals who participated in the study cannot be identified.
2. No geocode data or related information containing geographic micro-data will be released to any individual, organization or person other than recipient except as provided under this agreement. Geocode data for the recipient will be under the control of [list here the names of the person(s) actually using these data]:

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

3. No copy will be made of these geocode data except by a person authorized by the control individuals identified in item 2 to have access. Then a copy will be made only when necessary for the purposes permitted by this agreement. A copy of this agreement will be signed by each such additional control individual and will be retained by the recipient institution.
4. No use will be made of any of these geocode data in any direct or indirect way, so as to identify or attempt to identify an individual or other entity who is included in the data releases.
5. No listings of information from individual records will be published or otherwise released. No statistical tabulations or research results will be released which reveal or attempt to reveal in any manner the identity of any employers, schools, relatives, persons, or entities. The object is to ensure that identification of any of these is prevented and to protect the confidentiality of all information provided by each recipient.
6. Geocode Data Recipients and Institution shall indemnify and hold harmless The Ohio State University, The Ohio State University Research Foundation, NORC, U.S. Department of Labor, Center for Human Resource Research, and any employees or agents of the same against any and all claims for damages, demands, other actions, expenses, and costs arising from such.
7. All related geocode data will be destroyed, unless other arrangements are agreed to in writing, when either the work of the control individual is completed or the control individual ceases to work for the recipient institution.
8. Recipient agrees that all information from these geocode data will be protected under the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended.

9 (a). We must all protect the confidence of our respondents. Confidentiality and identity protection are central to ability to obtain future data. This holds for the Bureau of the Census or for any significant data collection effort. Portions of this study represent an investment of over 50 million dollars.

9 (b). In addition to liability for disclosure and other remedies, Institution and each Recipient agrees to immediately return all geocode tapes, compact discs, related materials, and all copies hereunder if requested by Foundation's Executive Director in the belief that a Recipient potentially violated an article of this agreement. After three (3) working days following request by Foundation, Institution shall pay Foundation $2,000 for each calendar day until all geocode data are returned.

9 (c). At the formal written request of the Institution to Foundation, made after return of geocode data to Foundation, and made within 60 days after the above request by Foundation, a meeting, or meeting by conference call, may be held to reinstate the geocode data.

9 (d). The meeting is to allow Institution to prove that neither it nor Recipients under it violated any terms of this agreement. Foundation's decision after this meeting shall be final.

10. All questions under this agreement will be decided under the laws of the State of Ohio.

11. Geocode Data Recipients and Institution agree to the above through the Institution's duly authorized representative signing below:

Name of Geocode Data Recipient's Institution:

_____

Administrative Officer of Recipient's Institution Authorized to Bind the Institution:

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone: (____) _____ Date Signed: _____

First Control Individual Identified in Item 2:

Signature: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone: (____) _____ Date Signed: _____

Second Control Individual Identified in Item 2 (if any):

Signature: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone: (____) _____ Date Signed: _____

Third Control Individual Identified in Item 2 (if any):

Signature: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone: (____) _____ Date Signed: _____

The Ohio State University Research Foundation:

Signature: _____

Date Signed: _____

(3/90)

NLSY File Descriptions 1979-1988

File Name: ALCOHOL ALCOHOL USE 1982-1985 & 1988

File Description: This file contains the variables relating to each respondent's consumption of alcohol in the last month, how frequently it was used, quantity consumed, and whether such consumption has impacted school work or job performance. The 1988 survey included questions on relatives of the respondent who were problem drinkers including length of time the respondent resided with such relatives.

Sources of data: The 'Alcohol Use' sections of the 1982-1985 and 1988 questionnaires.

Additional Variables: See also the ILLEGAL file for data on alcohol use and the various birth record files for drug and alcohol use drugs during pregnancy.

File Name: ASSETS ASSETS 1985-1988

File Description: This file identifies the asset information collected during the 1985-1988 surveys, i.e., types of and total market value of property owned by the respondent (i.e., real estate, farm, business), the value of other assets including vehicles and savings accounts, as well as the total amount of debts owed including mortgages, back taxes and debts over $500.

Sources of Data: The 'Assets & Income' sections of the 1985 - 1988 questionnaires.

Additional Variables: See also the INCOME file.

File Name: ATTINFLN ATTITUDE OF INFLUENTIAL PERSON TOWARDS R'S DECISIONS 1979

File Description: This file contains the discrete set of nine variables dealing with the attitude of the most influential person in each respondent's life toward certain key career, occupational, residence, and childbearing decisions.

Sources of Data: The 'On Significant Others' section of the 1979 questionnaire.

Additional Variables: See the ATTITUDE file for self-esteem and Rotter's locus of control variables.

File Name: **ATTITUDE** ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK, SELF, TRADITIONAL ROLES, AIDS 1979-1984, 1987, AND 1988

File Description: This file contains an assortment of variables from the various survey years dealing with each respondent's knowledge of the world of work, perceived problems in getting a good job, the Rotter internal-external locus of control scale, respondent's attitudes toward women and work, occupational aspirations, work commitment, future expectations about marriage, education and employment, and knowledge of AIDS.

Sources of Data: The 'World of Work', 'Rotter Scale', 'Family Attitudes', 'Aspirations & Expectations', and AIDS Knowledge sections of the 1979-1984, 1987 and 1988 questionnaires.

Additional Variables: See also the ATTJBOFR and ATTINFLN files.

File Name: **ATTJBOFR** ATTITUDES TOWARD HYPOTHETICAL JOB OFFERS 1979

File Description: This file contains a select number of questions dealing with whether respondents would accept various hypothetical job offers to work at certain jobs at varying pay rates, i.e., would the respondent accept a full-time job making hamburgers at $2.50 or $3.50 or $5.00 an hour.

Sources of Data: The 'On Jobs/Pay' section of the 1979 questionnaire.

File Name: **BIRTHR85** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1985

File Description: This file contains an update to the pregnancy/live birth record, contraceptive use in past month, expected next birth, wantedness information, a menarche and first intercourse update, residence of biological and non-biological children, pre-natal care, illnesses and well baby care, infant feeding practices, and child visitation practices of the absent parent.

Sources of Data: The 'Fertility' section of the 1985 questionnaire.

Additional Variables: CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, BIRTHR86, BIRTHR87, BIRTHR88 and FERTILITY.

File Name: **BIRTHR86** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1986

File Description: This file contains an update to the pregnancy/live birth record, contraceptive methods and use, expected next birth, a wantedness update, visitation practices of parent not living in the same household, confidential abortion two year retrospective, pre-natal health care, infant feeding practices, and illnesses and well baby care.

Sources of Data: The 'Fertility' section of the 1986 questionnaire including the confidential abortion supplement.

Additional Variables: CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, BIRTHR85, BIRTHR87, BIRTHR88, and FERTILITY.

File Name: **BIRTHR87** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1987

File Description: This file contains an update for all live births since the 1986 survey, usual living arrangements of biological children, and use of a regular child care arrangement in the past four weeks.

Sources of Data: The 'Fertility' section of the 87 questionnaire.

Additional Variables: CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, BIRTHR85, BIRTHR86, BIRTHR88, and FERTILITY.

File Name: **BIRTHR88** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1988

File Description: This file contains a two-year update to the pregnancy/live birth record, usual living arrangements for biological and non-biological children, visitation practices of the parent not living in the same household as the child, expected next birth and wantedness information, contraceptive methods and use, confidential abortion two year retrospective, pre-natal care, use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and cocaine during pregnancy, illnesses and well baby care, and infant feeding practices.

Sources of Data: The 'Fertility' section of the 1988 questionnaire.

Additional Variables: CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, BIRTHR85, BIRTHR86, and BIRTHR87.

File Name: **BIRTHREC** BIRTH RECORD AND FERTILITY 1982-1984

File Description: This file contains a complete retrospective on all pregnancies for female respondents and all live births for male respondents, including ideal/expected number of children, dates of birth, death, sex, and current residence for all live births, dates of all pregnancy losses, as well as current and retrospective contraceptive use. In addition, data for 1983 and 1984 contain information on age at first intercourse, pre-natal health care, infant feeding practices while the 1984 survey data includes a confidential abortion report, visitation practices of the parent not living in the same household with child, and information of sex education course attended by respondent.

Sources of Data: The 'Fertility' sections of the 1982, 1983, and 1984 questionnaires and the confidential abortion card.

Additional Variables: CHILDREN, BIRTHR85, BIRTHR86, BIRTHR87, BIRTHR88, and FERTILITY.

File Name: **BTWNJOBS** PERIOD WHEN R WAS NOT WORKING OR IN THE MILITARY 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains information on what the respondent was doing during the time periods when s/he was not employed or in the military, i.e., information on weeks not working, weeks spent looking for work, and reason not looking for work is provided for up to six periods for each survey year.

Sources of Data: The various questionnaire sections entitled 'On Periods When R Not Working or in Military'.

File Name: **CHILDCAR** CHILD CARE 1982-1988

File Description: This file contains, for the 1982-85 survey years, information on location and types of child care utilized and types of child care payments incurred over the past four weeks for certain children whose mother was employed, in school, or in training. The 1986 and 1988 questionnaires collected similar information from all mothers including a first three years of life retrospective for all children.

Sources of Data: The 'Child Care' sections of the 1982-86 and 1988 questionnaires and the 'Fertility' section of the 1987 questionnaire.

Additional Variables: CRFBIO, CRFNBIO, MXXVAR, GOVJOBS, GOVTRAIN, and TIMEUSE.

File Name: CHILDREN FERTILITY 1979-1981

File Description: This file contains the limited number of fertility questions which were asked during the 1979-1981 surveys. Included are data on dates of birth for each live birth, number of children wanted/expected, ideal family size, and when next child is expected.

Sources of Data: The 'Fertility' sections of the 1979-1981 questionnaires.

Additional Variables: BIRTHREC, BIRTHR85, BIRTHR86, BIRTHR87, BIRTHR88 and FERTILITY.

File Name: COMMON COMMON DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

File Description: This file contains commonly used variables from several survey years. Included are: (1) each respondent's identification number, sample type, race, sex, and dates of birth; (2) identification numbers and relationship codes of other youth in the same household who were interviewed in 1979; (3) interview-specific information including reason for non-interview, week numbers of interview date and of last interview, etc.; as well as (4) various employment status since last interview variables.

Sources of Data: The variables listed in COMMON are a composite of assigned codes, created variables, and information from the 1978 screener and various questionnaires.

File Name: CPS CURRENT LABOR FORCE STATUS 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains Current Population Survey variables which establish current labor force status, i.e., activity during most of survey week (employed, unemployed, out of the labor force). Included are job characteristics, global job satisfaction, and hours worked per week for current/most recent job; job search behavior for those unemployed; and plans to seek employment for those out of the labor force.

Sources of Data: The 'Current Labor Force Status - CPS Questions' sections of each survey instrument.

Additional Variables: See also the KEYVARS file for created employment variables and the MXXVAR files for additional CPS variables.

File Name: **CRFBIO** CHILDREN'S RECORD FORM FOR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN

File Description: This file contains information from the Children's Record Form, an interviewing aid which was used in the 1985 - 1988 surveys to : (1) enumerate all biological children; (2) provide identifying information on each child, i.e., an identification number, date of birth, sex, deceased/adopted status; and (3) identify missing health care and feeding practice information which needed to be gathered in the current survey.

Sources of Data: The 'Children's Record' forms.

File Name: **CRFNBIO** CHILDREN'S RECORD FORM FOR NONBIOLOGICAL CHILDREN

File Description: This file contains information from the Children's Record Form, an interviewing aid which was used in the 1985, 1986 and 1988 surveys to : (1) enumerate all non-biological children; and (2) provide identifying information on each child, i.e., an identification number, date of birth, sex, deceased/adopted status.

Sources of Data: The 'Children's Record' forms.

File Name: **DGRECERT** DEGREES AND CERTIFICATIONS 1979-1984, and 1988

File Description: This file contains information from the 1979-1984 surveys on the types of college degrees and other certificates and licenses (including driver's license) that respondents received prior to the first interview and since last interview.

Sources of data: The 'Other Training' and 'Regular Schooling' sections of the 1979 - 1984 questionnaires.

File Name: **DRUGS** DRUG USE 1984 & 1988

File Description: This file contains responses to the special set of drug questions which were asked in the 1984 and 1988 surveys. Included is information on age at first use and extent of use of such substances as cigarettes, marijuana/hashish, amphetamines, barbituates, cocaine, heroin, and other drugs, a monthly retrospective look at respondents' use of marijuana/hashish during 1979-1984, and use of such substances on the job.

Sources of Data: The 'Drugs' section of the 1984 and 1988 questionnaires including the 1988 'Drug Use Supplement'.

Additional Variables: See also the ILLEGAL file for questions on alcohol marijuana use, and drug dealing. The various birth record files contain variables on cigarette and alcohol use during pregnancy.

File Name: **FAMBKGN** FAMILY BACKGROUND 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains the extensive family background information gathered in the 1979 survey: country/state of respondent's birth; identification of persons with whom the respondent lived at age 14; birthplace, education, work experience of respondent's mother and father; racial/ethnic origin; periods of time residing with parents, etc. Also included in this file are: the religious affiliation and attendance questions asked in 1979 and 1982; the 1979, 1980, and 1982 residential mobility questions; and identification of the language used in the administration of the household interview forms for each survey year. Included in this file is the extensive set of childhood residence questions asked during the 1988 survey of respondents who did not reside with both biological parents from birth to age 18.

Sources of Data: A variety of sections from the 1979-87 questionnaires including the 'Family Background' and 'Residence' sections as well as the Household Interview forms. The 1988 data were collected from the 'Childhood Residence' section of the survey instrument and the accompanying 'Childhood Residence Calendar'. See the appropriate questionnaire citation for each variable to locate the source of the data.

File Name: **FERTILE** SUPPLEMENTAL FERTILITY FILE

File Description: A file of constructed and edited fertility variables including: (1) revisions to dates of birth, gender, and usual living arrangements for all respondents' children; (2) other constructed variables commonly used in fertility research, i.e., beginning and ending dates of marriages, age at first marriage, at first birth, spacing between births, and between marriage and first birth, etc.; and (3) a variable evaluating the consistency of the longitudinal fertility record.

Sources of Data: Entirely created variables based on the raw 1979-1986 and 1988 fertility data with hand edits completed in 1982.

Additional Variables: CHILDREN, BIRTHREC, BIRTHR85, BIRTHR86, BIRTHR87 and BIRTHR88.

File Name: **GOVJOBS** GOVERNMENT JOBS - EMPLOYER SUPPLEMENT 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains information on up to five government sponsored jobs (i.e., CETA/JTPA, WIN) in which a respondent was employed. Included is information on each job's occupational code, types of training services (job counseling, GED preparation, OJT, classroom training, skill training) provided, types of supportive services (child care, health care, transportation) received, as well as job placement information.

Sources of Data: The 'Jobs' section of the 1979 questionnaire and the 1980-1988 Employer Supplements.

Additional Variables: See also the JOBINFO and PERIODNW files.

File Name: **GOVTRAIN** GOVERNMENT TRAINING 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains information on up to two government training programs in which a respondent was enrolled since the last interview. Included is information on the name of the government training sponsor, current enrollment status, dates/hours of participation, periods of nonparticipation, whether the program was part of a CETA/JTPA or WIN affiliated program, type of occupational/OJT training received, types of training services provided (job counseling, GED preparation, classroom training, skills training, etc.), various supportive services received, and income/rate of pay received during participation.

Sources of Data: The 'On Government Training' sections of each questionnaire.

Additional Variables: See also the TRAINING and GOVJOBS files.

File Name: **HEALTH** HEALTH 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains information on the presence of health conditions preventing or limiting labor market work including, for select survey years, the specific types of health conditions, their causes, and parts of the body affected. The 1988 survey included a set of questions on work-related injuries including the type of injury and its impact on employment.

Sources of Data: The 'On Health' sections of each questionnaire.

Additional Variables: See also ALCOHOL, DRUGS, as well as the several birth record files for pregnancy-related health issues.

File Name: **HHRECORD** HOUSEHOLD RECORD 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains yearly information for each household member currently living in the respondent's household including each person's sex, relationship to respondent, age, highest grade completed, and work experience in past year. The household enumeration is completed during the household interview.

Sources of Data: The various versions of the 'Household Interview Forms'.

Additional Variables: The specific version of the household record form which was administered can be found in the MXXVAR files for each survey year; the language in which the household record form was administered is in the FAMBKGN file; and income variables from the household record form are found in the INCOME file.

File Name: **ILLEGAL** ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES AND REPORTED POLICE CONTACTS 1980

File Description: This file contains information on respondents' participation in and income from various delinquent and criminal activities such as skipping school, alcohol/marijuana use, vandalism, shoplifting, drug dealing, robbery, and reported contacts with the criminal justice system.

Sources of Data: The 'Delinquency and Drugs' and 'Reported Police Contacts' sections of the 1980 questionnaire as well as the confidential questionnaire supplement 'Form J'.

Additional Variables: The ALCOHOL and DRUGS files.

File Name: INCOME INCOME & ASSETS 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains information on income received in the past calendar year from various sources including: (1) earned income of the respondent and spouse from such sources as military service, wages and salary, farm or own business; (2) total net family income; (3) monthly income amounts received by the respondent and spouse from UC, AFDC, food stamps, and other public assistance; and (4) sources of income for other family members.

Sources of Data: The 'Income' sections of each questionnaire and the income questions of the various Household Interview forms.

Additional Variables: See also the ASSETS, KEYVARS, and SCHOOL files.

File Name: INTRMK INTERVIEWER REMARKS 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains interview-specific and interviewer comment information including the dates and length of each interview, type of interview (personal or telephone), a record of the attempts made to locate each respondent, language used to conduct the interview, various interviewer remarks on respondent's race, attitude, understanding of the questions, presence of anyone else during the interview as well as interviewer identification codes.

Sources of Data: The 'Interviewer Remarks' section of each questionnaire.

Additional Variables: See also the various MXXVAR files.

File Name: JOBFIND JOB SEARCH AND JOB FINDING 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987

File Description: This file contains information on: (1) the job search methods (state or private employment offices, classified ads in the newspapers, friends and relatives, labor unions, etc.) used by unemployed respondents to find employment; (2) the success of the various methods; (3) reason for nonacceptance of any job offers obtained; and (4) rate of pay for the job offer. The reference period differs for the three survey years with the 1981 questions directed towards job search methods utilized in the past four weeks, the 1982 questions towards the most recent job obtained, and the 1986 questions detailing the methods used in each of the past 12 months.

Source of Data: The 'Job Search' section of the 1981 questionnaire; the 'Job Finding' section of the 1982 questionnaire; and the 'On Periods When R Not Working or in Military' section of the 1986 and 1987 questionnaires.

File Name: **JOBINFO** JOB INFORMATION - EMPLOYER SUPPLEMENT 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains information on the jobs each respondent held since the date of last interview including start-stop dates of employment, hours worked, reason left job and job characteristics (i.e., occupation, class of worker, rate of pay, collective bargaining wages) for up to five jobs held.

Sources of Data: The 'Jobs' section of the 1979 questionnaire and the 1980-1988 Employer Supplements.

File Name: **JOBS** EMPLOYMENT 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains select variables relating to: (1) jobs held since last interview; and (2) whether those jobs were part of a cooperative work study program, college work study program, or some type of government-sponsored job held since the last interview.

Sources of Data: The 'On Jobs' sections of each survey instrument.

File Name: **JOBSB478** LAST JOB LASTING 2 WEEKS OR MORE 1979

File Description: This file contains the 12 variables asked in the 1979 survey dealing with characteristics of the job in which the respondent last worked for two or more consecutive weeks. Included is information on date last worked, occupation and industry codes of job, class of worker, and whether the job was a government job or in private business.

Sources of Data: The 'On Last Job Lasting Two Weeks or More' section of the 1979 questionnaire.

File Name: **JOBSCHL** WORK EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO 11/1/78 - 1979 SURVEY

File Description: This file contains a limited number of variables on respondent's work experience prior to the 1979 interview. Information on weeks and hours worked in 1975, 1976, and 1977 as well as characteristics of the first job a respondent held after s/he left school including dates of employment, industry/occupation, pay rate, hours worked, and reason left first job is provided.

Sources of Data: The 'On Work Experience Prior to January 1, 1978' section of the 1979 questionnaire.

File Name: KEYVARS CREATED KEY VARIABLES 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains the yearly *KEY* variables as well as other summary variables which have been created by the Center from the raw data. They encompass a wide range of employment, military, education, income, poverty status, unemployment rate for the local labor market, and other geographic-related variables.

Sources of Data: The variables on this file are all created variables with the exception of the 'type of residence' variables which are derived from the household interview forms.

Additional Variables: This file contains the primary longitudinal (all main file) created variables. Other constructed variables can be found in the supplemental FERTILE file as well as the special NLSY geocode, workhistory, and child constructed data files.

File Name: LASTINFO INFORMATION - INFORMATION COLLECTED AT LAST INTERVIEW 1980-1988

File Description: This file contains key information on the respondent which was collected at the last interview (i.e., dates of last interview, marital status, number of children, high school completion status, names of previous employers, etc.). These data appear on the 'Information Sheet' which is used by the interviewers to route the respondent through the survey.

Sources of Data: The 'Information Sheet' for each survey year. Note: Data that appear on the interviewer's Information Sheet occurs in the codebook following the main survey variables for each survey year.

File Name: MARR..GE MARITAL HISTORY 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains: (1) the respondent's marital status at each survey date, changes in marital status since last interview, and dates of each marital status change; and (2) information on respondent's spouse such as birth/death dates, occupation, educational attainment, labor force status, religious affiliation, and health limitations.

Sources of Data: The 'Marital History' section of each questionnaire.

Additional Variables: Additional marital history variables can be found in the FERTILE and the KEYVARS files.

File Name: **MILITARY** MILITARY 1980-1988

File Description: This file contains information on respondents' enlistment intentions, attitudes toward the military, dates of military service/reserve duty, branch of service, military occupation, pay grade and income, education and training received, reasons left military or reenlisted.

Sources of Data: The 'Military' sections of the 1980-1988 questionnaires.

Additional Variables: See KEYVARS and the M79VAR file for additional 1979 military variables.

File Name: **PERIODNW** PERIODS NOT WORKING - EMPLOYER SUPPLEMENT 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains detailed information on the time periods a respondent was with a job but not working (up to four periods) and reasons for not working for each of five jobs held during the survey year.

Sources of Data: The 'Jobs' section of the 1979 questionnaire and the 1980-1988 Employer Supplements.

File Name: **PROFILES** ARMED SERVICES VOCATIONAL APTITUDE BATTERY (ASVAB) 1980

File Description: This file contains all of the variables from the 1980 administration of the ASVAB including individual respondent scores, scale scores, and standard errors for each of the ten ASVAB test sections. Also provided is respondent sampling weight, high school graduate status, and characteristics of the test administration for each respondent.

Sources of Data: The Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery.

Additional Variables: All ASVAB administration variables are located within the PROFILES file. See also the SCHLSURV file for aptitude and intelligence scores and the SCHOOL file for other education-specific variables.

File Name: SCHLSURV SCHOOL SURVEY

File Description: This file contains all data generated from the 1979 survey of last secondary school attended. It includes: (1) respondent-specific information on school enrollment status, highest grade attended, remedial classes taken, and scores/percentiles/grade levels for various intelligence and aptitude tests; and (2) school-specific information including data on the school's total enrollment, the school's grading system, types of curricula offered, dropout rate, student body composition, and staffing characteristics.

Sources of Data: Data are derived from the School Survey instrument, a copy of which can be found in the "High School Transcript Survey Codebook".

Additional Variables: The TRANSURV file contains respondent-specific information on high school coursework.

File Name: SCHOOL REGULAR SCHOOLING 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains information on each respondent's school enrollment status, i.e., whether s/he is currently enrolled in school, the highest grade attended or completed, type of high school curriculum, attainment of a high school diploma or GED, major field of study in college, and a variety of other college-related variables.

Sources of Data: The 'Regular Schooling' section of each survey instrument.

Additional Variables: The INCOME file contains the total amount of educational benefits in the past calendar year.

File Name: TIMEUSE TIME SPENT WORKING, GOING TO SCHOOL, TRAINING, ETC. 1981

File Description: This file contains responses to the special set of questions asked in the 1981 survey about each respondent's use of time during the past seven days, e.g. how much time was spent working, commuting, attending school or various training programs, sleeping, watching TV, caring for children or completing household chores.

Sources of Data: The six 'time use' sections of the 1981 questionnaire.

File Name: TRAINING OTHER TRAINING 1979-1988

File Description: This file contains information on up to three types of vocational/technical training in which a respondent was enrolled for at least one month since the last interview. Included is information on the occupation in which training was received, dates of enrollment and completion, type of school, completion status, and any subsequent training received.

Sources of Data: The 'Other Training' sections of each questionnaire.

Additional Variables: See also the GOVTRAIN file.

File Name: TRANSURV TRANSCRIPT SURVEY

File Description: This file contains information collected from the transcript survey which was administered during 1980, 1981 and 1983 to civilian NLSY respondents. Data are available for up to 64 courses taken by each respondent surveyed including information on high school subject, final grade, source of the final grade, and credit received.

Sources of Data: The special Transcript Survey instrument, a copy of which can be found in the "High School Transcript Survey Codebook".

Additional Variables: The M81VAR file contains additional transcript survey variables. The SCHLSURV file contains additional school-specific information on enrollment, grading system, and type of curricula offered.

5

SPECIAL USER SERVICES

NLSERVE@OHSTHR

BITNET users can directly access up-to-date data file information and certain NLS publications via NLSERVE, a CHRR file server. There is no charge for these electronic documents and delivery is direct to the user via BITNET.

NLSERVE currently makes available four types of files: (1) general information files; (2) error files for each of the NLS cohorts containing descriptions of all variables found to be in error since the last release; (3) newsletter files of each quarterly issue of the NLS newsletter published since the fall of 1987; and (4) service files which enable users to order NLS data tapes and/or publications directly over BITNET. A directory (file NLSDIR.LIS) provides a listing of all current files while AAREADME.DOC offers a text description of each file. A description of the subscription service which enables users to automatically receive, as soon as they become available, the NLS newsletter and/or error updates can be found in SUBSCRIBE.INFO.

BITNET users should use the following command syntax and the NLSERVE commands listed below:

For VAX/VMS users: SEND NLSERVE@OHSTHR nlserve_command
e.g. SEND NLSERVE@OHSTHR HELP

For IBM/VM users: TELL NLSERVE AT OHSTHR nlserve_command
e.g. TELL NLSERVE AT OHSTHR HELP

For IBM/MVS TSO users: Command syntax is site dependant, consult your local user services representative.

Valid NLSERVE commands are:

HELP - For help information, broadcast directly to the user's terminal device.

INFO - For general introduction to the Center and NLSERVE.

DIR - For a directory listing of available files.

SEND filename.filetype - For requesting a specific file

SEND NLSERVE@OHSTHR SEND AAREADME.DOC.

Staff Assistance

The following staff members of the Center are available to assist the public user. They can be reached either through their telephone number/BITNET address listed below or through the Center's main switchboard and general mailing address (see next page).

General information on the NLS, current data tape releases, and orders for NLS tapes, documentation, and publications should be addressed to the NLS Public Users' Office (614) 442-7335 [USERSVC@OHSTHR].

Questions of a substantive nature on the content and structure of the data files should be brought to the attention of the cohort archivists:

Original Cohorts:	Patricia Rhoton	(614) 442-7344	[RHOTON@OHSTHR]
NLSY:	Steve McClaskie	(614) 442-7367	[MCCLASKIE@OHSTHR]
NLSY Children:	Paula Baker	(614) 442-7375	[BAKER@OHSTHR]
NLSY Fertility:	Jean Haurin	(614) 442-7376	[HAURIN@OHSTHR]

Questions of a technical nature should be addressed to the following members of the computer group:

Associate Director-			
Data Processing:	Carol Sheets	(614) 442-7361	[SHEETS@OHSTHR]

Tape format/data tape specifications:	David Ball	(614) 442-7364	[BALL@OHSTHR]
Use of CD-ROM:	Rufus Milsted	(614) 442-7360	[SRM@OHSTHR]
BITNET, NLSERVE:	Peter Tomasek	(614) 442-7363	[TOMASEK@OHSTHR]

Questions on the NLS in conjunction with grant applications and serious statistical issues should be forwarded to Randall Olsen, Principal Investigator of the NLS (614) 442-7300 [OLSEN@OHSTHR].

Questions on the NLSY children's data, the maternal-child health data, and the supplemental fertility data should be addressed to Frank L. Mott (614) 442-7378 [MOTT@OHSTHR].

The Center's mailing address and main switchboard number are:

The Center for Human Resource Research
The Ohio State University
921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200
Columbus, Ohio 43221-2418 (614) 442-7300

Data Retrievals

The Center frequently receives requests to conduct special retrievals for NLS users. While current staffing prohibits the allocation of large amounts of time to such projects, the Center invites those with such needs to submit in writing a detailed description of the data and type(s) of analysis desired. Each request will be reviewed on an individual basis and a cost estimate and timeframe prepared for the user. Processing of your request will be greatly facilitated if the following specific information is provided: (1) cohort(s) to be used including any matching among the four original cohorts or matching within the 1979 youth cohort including additional child/mother matches; (2) criteria for inclusion in the extract using reference numbers to identify variables of interest; (3) variables to be extracted and/or created. Again all variables must be identified by reference number; (4) format of the resultant data set, checks to be performed, and documentation and supporting materials to be produced.

Please include your name, address, telephone number, or BITNET address. Requests for such data retrievals should be addressed to the attention of Randall Olsen, Principal Investigator of the NLS.

6

NLS DOCUMENTATION

The following section describes the primary components of the Original Cohort and NLSY documentation packages. One set of hardcopy documentation is provided *at no cost* to purchasers of the raw and SAS data files; *extra* sets of documentation and individual documentation items are available for the prices listed on the Documentation Order Form. Select main file documentation items (codebooks, numeric and KWIC indices) are also provided on the data tapes. The Center encourages researchers who are considering the applicability of the NLS for their research needs to purchase, at a minimum, a set of survey instruments for the relevant cohort(s). Documentation purchase prices will be subtracted, upon request, from the cost of any subsequent file ordered.

This section concludes with a *Quick Reference Guide to NLS Documentation* including sample pages from the codebooks, KWIC and numeric indices. A Documentation Order Form can be found within this section.

Original Cohorts Documentation Items

Census Survey Instruments.

The following survey instruments are provided with each data tape order: copies of each survey year's questionnaire, the various household record cards, and, for the Young Men and Young Women cohorts, the special 1968 High School Survey instrument. Complete descriptions of the content of these instruments are provided in Section 2 of this handbook. Note: *Interviewer's Reference Manuals* are not provided within the documentation set but are available as a separate purchase item.

The Codebook.

The codebook is the principal element of the documentation system and contains information that is intended to be complete and self-explanatory for each variable in the file. The codebook depicts for each variable: a reference number, variable description, variable number, coding information, frequency distribution, as well as a reference to the questionnaire item. Derivations for certain created variables are contained in the codebooks while others are referenced in the codebook supplements. The codebooks also provide universe information for surveys up through the late 70s.

Variables are arranged in a uniform pattern within each codebook. They are first grouped according to survey year. Within each survey year, those variables picked up directly from the questionnaire appear first, arranged in item-number sequence, followed by the created variables (derived from one or more questionnaire item). Codebooks include all variables for all survey years of a given cohort. A sample Original Cohort codebook entry appears below in the *Quick Reference Guide to NLS Documentation*.

Attachments.

Various attachments and appendices containing supplementary variable and coding information are provided for each cohort.

Attachment 2 - *1960 & 1980 Census of Population Industry and Occupational Classification Codes* - provides the occupation-industry coding assignments made by Census Bureau personnel from the verbal descriptions obtained in the interviews. The 1960 Census classifications have been used to code all occupation and industry variables for all four cohorts for all survey years. In addition, Census started a double coding of the current or last job held by the respondent utilizing the 1980 classifications. Because the interviews with the Young Men ceased in 1981, the 1960 codes were used exclusively with that cohort. This attachment also contains a copy of the Duncan Socioeconomic Index, an ordinal prestige scale assigning a rank of 0-97 to each of the three digit 1960 Census occupations.

Attachment 3 - *Household Record Variables* - identifies certain relationships and characteristics of family members (early survey years) and household members (later survey years). This attachment provides, for each member of the respondent's household, coding information, variable and reference numbers, as well as frequency distributions for the following types of variables: relationship to respondent; age; school enrollment status; highest grade completed; number of weeks worked and hours worked per week last year; and the occupation code. Note: the user will not find all of these variables present for all survey years for each cohort.

Attachment 4 - *Bose Index* - provides a mean occupational prestige score for each of the three-digit 1960 occupation codes for the Young Women and Mature Women cohorts.

Attachment 5 - *Employment Status Recodes* - describes the methodology used by Census to calculate, from the CPS questions that are asked in each NLS survey, each respondent's employment status. This document provides: (1) definitions of 'working', 'with a job but not at work', 'unemployed', and 'not in

Table 17 CHRR-Generated Public Documentation: The Original Cohorts

ITEM	OLDER MEN	MATURE WOMEN	YOUNG WOMEN	YOUNG MEN
CODEBOOK:	1966-1983	1967-1987	1968 1982 1983-1987	1966-1981
ATTACHMENTS:	1: Questionnaire Items (1966-1983) 2: Industry/Occupation Codes 1960/80 3: Household Record Variables (1966-1983) 5: Employment Status Recodes	1: Questionnaire Items (1967-1984) 2: Industry/Occupation Codes 1960/80 3: Household Record Variables (1967-1986)& (1987) 4: Bose Index 5: Employment Status Recodes	1: Questionnaire Items (1968-1982) 2: Industry/Occupation Codes 1960/80 3: Household Record Variables (1968-1982)& (1983-1987) 4: Bose Index 5: Employment Status Recodes	1: Questionnaire Items (1966-1981) 2: Industry/Occupation Codes 1960/80 3: Household Record Variables (1966-1981) 5: Employment Status Recodes
CODEBOOK SUPPLEMENT (APPENDICES):	1: Poverty Status Vars 1966-69 2: Add'l Instructions 1969 3: State by Division Codes 4: Weeks on Layoff 1967&69 5: Geographic Vars 1966-76 18: Union Categories 19: Key Vars 1981	3: State by Division Codes 4: Derivations for R2847 5: Occup'l Atypicality Ind 6: Deriv for R2872.50 7: Deriv for R792.50 8: Deriv for R744.05 9: Key Vars (1977) 10: Geographic Vars 1967-77 11: Key Vars (1971) 12: Key Vars (1972) 18: Union Categories 19: Key Vars (1982)	1: Fields of Study in College 2: State by Division Codes 4: Median Educ by Occupation 5: Occup'l Atypicality Index 6: Key Vars Edit Specs (1971) 7: Employ Status Recode 68-69 9: Deter Early Lab Mkt Succ 10: Deter Early Lab Mkt Succ 11: Deter Early Lab Mkt Succ 12: Deter Early Lab Mkt Succ 18: Union Categories 20: Marital Stat Pattern 68-73 21: Rev. Vars Mo/Yr Left Schl. 22: GED/SVP Job-Lev/Fmly 23: Derivation for R5031.-5047. 24: Derivation for R5007.-5012. 25: Geographic Vars (1968-78) 26: Key Vars (1978) 27: Job Characteristic Index 28: Job Satisfaction Measures 29: Union Election-Preference 30: Key Vars (1983) 31: Changes in 1983 Survey	1: Fields of Study in College 2: State by Division Codes 3: Code Enlisted Men/Officers 4: Median Education 5: Employ Status Recode 66-69 6: Father/Mother Vars (1966) 7: Partial Deriv R2958 8: Enroll Pattern (1966-69) 9: Deter Early Lab Mkt Success 10: Deter Early Lab Mkt Success 11: Deter Early Lab Mkt Success 12: Deter Early Lab Mkt Success 13: Deter Early Lab Mkt Success 14: Edits for R2997 15: Decis Rules:Dates Attend School 16: Edits for 21 Vars 17: Work Exper Vars-Time Ref 18: Union/ EA Vars 19: GED/SVP/Job-Level/Family/Oc 20: Derivation for R3836.& Key 21: Geographic Vars (1966-76) 22: Job Characteristic Index 23: Job Satisfaction Measures 24: Derivations for R3035,R3829 25: Union Election-Prefer Reason 26: Deriv for R8114-R8118

Table 17 Original Cohort Documentation (continued)

ITEM	OLDER MEN	MATURE WOMEN	YOUNG WOMEN	YOUNG MEN
NUMERIC INDEX:	1966-1983	1967-1987	1968-1982 1983-1987	1966-1981
KWIC INDEX & THESAURUS:	1966-1983	1967-1987	1968-1982 1983-1987	1966-1981
FLOW CHARTS:	1978 1980 1981 1983	1979 1981 1982 1984 1986 1987	1978 1980 1982 1983 1985 1987	1978 1980 1981
ERROR UPDATES	SEE NLSERVE@OHSTHR ERROR FILES FOR EACH COHORT OR CONTACT THE NLS PUBLIC USERS' OFFICE FOR A HARD COPY VERSION OF THE CURRENT ERRORS.			

the labor force'; (2) the decision rules used to assign or recode respondents to a particular labor force status; and (3) Census methodology for dealing with exceptions to the rules.

Codebook Supplement - Appendices.

Supplementary coding and variable derivation information is provided for each of the original cohorts within the Codebook Supplement appendices. See Table 17 for a complete listing of the relevant cohort-specific appendices.

KWIC Index and Dictionary of Acceptable Keywords.

The "keyword-in-context" (KWIC) index has been designed to assist users in identifying and locating variables relevant to their research interests. It is the output of a computer program which processes as inputs: (1) a dictionary of predetermined keywords; and (2) a file containing textual descriptions (i.e., the name) of every variable for a given cohort. The program generates as output an alphabetically arranged list of the keywords, and under each, a list of all variables whose descriptions contain the keyword. Most variables appear more than once because most variables contain more than one keyword. In addition, the index provides the following cross-referencing information: the reference number, questionnaire number, and the variable number. To facilitate use, a *Dictionary of Acceptable Keywords* cross-referenced with related terms is provided. A sample page from an Original Cohort KWIC Index appears below.

Numeric Index.

This index is a complete list of all variables arranged in the sequence as they appear on the data tape. It includes the variable description and the other types of information contained in the KWIC Index. The fact that one can enter this index with tape location and ascertain the information necessary to find the variable in the codebook or in the questionnaire makes it particularly useful to programmers. A sample page from an Original Cohort Numeric Index appears below.

Flow Charts.

Universe information and skip patterns for post-1977 questionnaires are provided within separate flow charts. Comparable information for earlier survey years can be found in the respective cohort codebooks.

Error Updates.

Data errors that have been discovered and not yet incorporated within the data file are included in supplementary error memos. Hardcopy versions are provided within each documentation package. BITNET users can access current errors via the various error files in NLSERVE@OHSTHR; see file AAREADME.DOC for a narrative description of the NLSERVE files.

Optional Documentation Items.

The following items are not provided as part of the main documentation set but are available upon request:

Interviewer's Reference Manuals (IRMs) provide Census Bureau interviewers with the detailed question by question instructions needed to complete each questionnaire and household record card.

Attachment 1 - *Questionnaire Items* - identifies items from the questionnaires that do not appear as variables on the tape and provides universe information which would have appeared had the items been coded.

Original Cohort Relationship Tape Documentation.

This documentation packet contains: (1) data set names for each of the six relationship files described in Section 3; (2) supplementary listings of the various relationship codes and frequencies for each type of pair during the first several survey years; and (3) some of the decision rules used to select each type of pair. This packet is distributed with the Original Cohort Relationship Tape.

NLSY Main File Documentation Items

NLSY Survey Instruments.

The following survey instruments are provided with each data tape order: a copy of each survey year's questionnaire, the various versions of the household interview forms, yearly income tables for 1980-1986, the employer supplement, and jobs calendar. Complete descriptions of the content of these instruments are provided in Section 2 of this handbook. Note: *Interviewer Reference Manuals* are not provided within the NLSY documentation set but are available as separate purchase items.

Background Materials.

Technical Sampling Report - Youth Survey contains detailed descriptions of the procedures utilized to select the civilian and military youth samples including weights and standard errors for the initial survey years.

Technical Sampling Report Addendum presents in tabular form the standard errors and deft factors for the 1982-1988 survey years.

Household Screener and Interviewer's Manual contains: (1) the instructions given to NORC interviewers conducting the 1978 preliminary screening of households from which the two civilian youth samples were drawn; (2) question by question specifications for the household screener interview form; and (3) a completed sample screener.

NLSY Glossary of Terms provides definitions of over 80 key terms and acronyms used throughout the NLSY documentation and related publications.

The Codebook.

The codebook is the principal element of the documentation system containing information that is intended to be complete and self-explanatory for each variable in the file. The codebook depicts for each variable: a reference number, variable description, coding information, frequency distribution, the file name and variable location, as well as a reference to the questionnaire location. Derivations for certain created variables as well as selected universe information is also provided.

The variables are generally arranged in a uniform pattern in each codebook. First they are grouped according to survey year. Within each survey year, those variables picked up directly from the questionnaire appear first, arranged in item-number sequence, followed by the created variables (derived from one or more questionnaire items). Beginning with the 1987 release, variables from the Supplemental Fertility File can be found in the main codebook within each year's created variable section. A sample NLSY codebook entry appears below in the *Quick Reference Guide to NLS Documentation.*

NLSY codebooks are available for either the most recent survey year or all survey years. Although main file data are available as SAS system files, SAS codebooks for the main files are not available. Note: Since NLSY codebooks contain variable locations, codebooks must match the data files purchased. Users ordering documentation who are not purchasing data at the same time or who have acquired NLS data from sources other than the Center should specify the year(s) and format of the tape to be utilized.

Attachments and Appendices.

Supplementary coding categories and derivations for selected variables can be found within the various NLSY attachments and appendices. Purchasers of the single year tape will receive only those attachments, appendices, and special survey documentation which are relevant to that survey year. Table 18 below lists the various attachments and appendices provided with the all year and single year data files.

Attachment 3 - *Industry and Occupation Codes* - is a compilation of: (1) The 3-digit 1970 Census classifications used to code job and training information as well as occupational aspiration information from the 1979-87 questionnaires and employer supplements (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1970 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971); (2) The 3-digit 1980 Census codes which have been used, beginning with the 1982 survey, to classify respondents' most current or most recent job (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., (1981); and (3) The 1977 military occupational specialty codes used to classify responses to the 1980-1985 questions on military jobs and military occupations (U.S. Department of Defense, Occupational Conversion Manual: Enlisted/Officer/Civilian, Defense Manpower Center, Arlington, Virginia, DOD 1312.1-M).

Attachment 4 - *Fields of Study in College* - provides the coding classifications for the major fields of study and subspecialties variables: (1) the 1979-83 major field of study at current or last college attended; and (2) the 1984-86 major field of study at most recent colleges attended.

Attachment 5 - *Index of Labor Unions and Employee Associations* - provides codes for the 1979 questions on name of union/employee association at jobs #1 - #5 (i.e., R 937.- R 941.).

Attachment 6 - *Other Kinds of Training* - lists the various categories of occupational training used to code the 1979 survey question on types of other training programs in which a respondent was enrolled for at least one month (R 1348., R 1353., R 1358., R 1363.).

Attachment 7 - *Other Certificate Codes* - provides the various types of certifications (i.e., practical nurse, welding, insurance, chef, etc.) that a respondent had ever received as of the 1979 interview (R 1376., R 1377., R 1378., R 1379.).

Attachment 8 - *Health Codes* - provides a modified version of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) codes [International Classification of Diseases, Volumes 1 & 2, Geneva, WHO, 1977-1978] which were used, during survey years 1979-1982, to classify types of health problems delimiting the amount or kind of work a respondent could do. Also included is a list of numeric codes identifying the parts of the body affected by health problems.

Attachment 101-*Country Codes* - provides the foreign country codes used to code respondent's country of residence and country of parent's birthplace.

Attachment 102-*State 'Federal Information Processing Standards' or FIPS Codes* - which were used to code respondent's state of birth and state of residence.

Attachment 103-*Religion Codes* - contains the various denomination categories used to code the 1979 religion of respondent questions (R.103.10 and R 104.10) and the 1982 religion questions (R 6558., R 6583., R 6586., R 6613., and R 6616.).

Appendix 1 - *Employment Status Recode (ESR) Variable Creation 1979-88* contains the adapted version of the fortran program used to create this measure of main labor force activity during the survey week.

Appendix 2 - *Total Net Family Income Variable Creation 1979-88* - provides the code used to create this KEY income variable for each survey year.

Appendix 3 - *Job Satisfaction Measures 1979-82* - provides background information and yearly reference numbers for both the scale items and global satisfaction measures of the modified Quality of Employment Survey scale administered in the 1979-1982 surveys. Additional references and a methodology for constructing the full scale are also presented.

Appendix 4 - *Job Characteristic Index 1979 & 1982* - provides background information, reference numbers, questionnaire locations, and additional references for the job complexity questions asked in these two survey years.

Appendix 5 - *Supplemental Fertility File Variables* - provides: (1) a brief overview of the contents of the FERTILE file on the main NLSY data tape; (2) background information on the 1982 data quality check; and (3) the availability of additional reports assessing the NLSY fertility data.

Appendix 6 - *SMSA Urban-Rural Creation* - contains the decision rules used to create the four codes (not in SMSA, SMSA not central city, SMSA central city dk, and SMSA central city) for the current residence in SMSA variable.

Appendix 7 - *Unemployment Rate* - provides an explanation of how the variable, unemployment rate of labor market of current residence, was created.

Profiles of American Youth - Attachment 106 provides general and technical information on the 1980 administration of the ASVAB (Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery) to NLSY respondents. Included in this attachment are technical notes on the ASVAB scale scores, an annotated bibliography of DOD publications, an example of the test score report, and various brochures disseminated to participating respondents.

High School & Transcript Surveys Codebook contains background information on the sample design, field work, and types of variables collected during the three rounds of this special survey. Included is a transcript survey codebook, instructions for coding courses, course codes, copies of the transcript coding form and school questionnaire, as well as additional references to other technical reports prepared by the sponsoring agency, the National Center for Research in Vocational Education.

KWIC Index and Dictionary of Keywords.

The "keyword-in-context" index has been designed to assist users in identifying and locating variables relevant to their research interests. It is the output of a computer program which processes as inputs: (1) a dictionary of predetermined keywords; and (2) a file containing textual descriptions (i.e., the name) of every variable for a given cohort. The program generates as output an alphabetically arranged list of the keywords, and under each, a list of all variables by KWIC title whose descriptions contain the keyword. Most variables appear more than once because most variables contain more than one keyword. In addition, the index provides the following cross-referencing information: the reference number, questionnaire number, survey year, and the record type name and variable location for each NLSY variable. KWIC indices are available for either the most recent survey year or all survey years. To facilitate use, a *Dictionary of Keywords* cross-referenced with related terms is provided. A sample page from a NLSY KWIC Index appears below. Note: CD-ROM users will find an "any-word-in-context' function which allows the documentation data base to be searched for NLSY variables whose titles contain any single word or combination of words found in the documentation files, e.g., variables (for any given year or all survey years) with the word 'training' and the words 'CETA' or JTPA' in their titles.

Numeric Index.

This index is a numerically arranged listing of all variables as they appear within each of the NLSY files. The numeric index which accompanies the 1979-1988 and 1988 multiple files data tapes is arranged in the same sequence as that of the tape, i.e., all variables appearing in the first file COMMON are listed in survey year order followed by all variables belonging to the second file KEYVARS, and so forth.

The numeric index includes the following information for each variable: the reference number, variable description, survey year, questionnaire number, and variable location. A sample page from an NLSY numeric index appears below.

Optional NLSY Documentation Items.

The following items are not provided as part of the main documentation set but are available upon request:

Interviewer's Reference Manuals which reproduce facsimiles of survey instruments (the questionnaire, employer supplement, household interview forms, face and information sheets, etc.) and provide NORC interviewers with detailed instructions on administering each.

Flow Charts for each survey year which graphically depict the often complex skip patterns of each survey instrument.

Table 18 CHRR-Generated Public Documentation: NLSY Main Files

Item	1979-88	1988 Only
BACKGROUND MATERIALS:	Technical Sampling Report Technical Sampling Report Addendum Household Screener/Interviewer's Manual(1978) NLSY Glossary of Terms	Technical Sampling Report Addendum
CODEBOOKS:	1979-88 Codebook	1988 Single Year Codebook
ATTACHMENTS:	3: Census & DOD Occupational Industrial Classifications 4: Fields of Study in College 5: Index of Labor Unions and Employee Associations 6: Other Kinds of Training 7: Other Certificate Codes 8: Health Codes 101: Country Codes 102: State FIPS Codes 103: Religion Codes	3: Census & DOD Occupational/Industrial Classifications
APPENDICES:	1: Employment Status Recode Variable Creation: 1979-88 2: Total Net Family Income Variable Creation: 1979-88 3: Job Satisfaction Measures: 1979-82 4: Job Characteristic Index: 1979 & 1982 5: Supplemental Fertility File Location: 1988 6: SMSA Urban Rural Creation 7: Unemployment Rate Creation	1: Employment Status Recode Variable Creation: 1988 2: Total Net Family Income Variable Creation: 1988 5: Supplemental Fertility File Variables: 1988 6: SMSA Urban Rural Creation 7: Unemployment Rate Creation
SPECIAL SURVEYS DOCUMENTATION:	Profiles of America Youth (Attachment 106) High School & Transcript Surveys Codebook	
KWIC INDEX:	1979-1988 KWIC Index & Dictionary of Keywords	1988 KWIC Index & Dictionary of Keywords
NUMERIC INDEX:	1979-1988 Numeric Index	1988 Single Year Numeric Index Updated Variable Listing
ERROR UPDATES:		
OPTIONAL DOCUMENTATION:	Flowcharts 1979-88 Interviewer's Reference Manuals 1979-88	Flowchart 1988 Interviewer's Reference Manual 1988

NLSY Special File Documentation Items

Each of the NLSY special data tapes, i.e., the workhistory, the geocode, and child files, is provided with its own documentation. Items contained within the documentation set for each of these special files are described below.

NLSY 1979-1988 Workhistory Documentation

The following hardcopy documentation is provided at no additional charge to purchasers of the workhistory data tapes. Supplemental hardcopy documentation is available to users of the NLSY CD-ROM workhistory data as a special purchase item (see the CD-ROM Documentation section below).

1. *Description and Codes for the Variables on the 1979-1988 NLSY Workhistory Tape* - A description of the variables on the workhistory tape, including the values and value labels for each variable. The names of the variables are the acronyms used in the workhistory program. Most of the variable names are actually array names.
2. *Description of the 1979-1988 NLSY Workhistory Program* - A discussion of the workhistory PL/I program logic and procedures. It includes information that would be relevant to anyone using the workhistory tape variables.
3. *1979-1988 NLSY Workhistory Tape Record Layout* - Contains an eight-character acronym, starting and ending columns, and width for every variable on the workhistory tape.
4. *1979-1988 NLSY Workhistory Tape Variable Ranges*- Contains an eight-character acronym, minimum and maximum values, and variable label for every variable on the workhistory tape.
5. *1979-1988 NLSY Workhistory Format* - The format statement for the workhistory tape which includes a copy of the PL/I structure used to produce the variables on the workhistory tape. The width of each variable is listed beside the acronym. (Please note that the JOB array in the format statement allows for only 5 members instead of the 10 members declared in the workhistory program).
6. *1979-1988 NLSY Workhistory Programs* - A listing of the three PL/I programs that created the workhistory tape. The program was compiled on an IBM 3081d with a PL/I Optimizing Compiler.
7. *1979-1983 NLSY Workhistory XNUMBER List* - A list of all X array variables used in the workhistory program. The X numbers in the workhistory program correspond to variable locations on the private CHRR NLSY tape. This listing enables the public user to match the private X numbers with the reference numbers.

NLSY 1979-1988 Geocode Documentation

The following hardcopy documentation is provided at no additional charge to purchasers of the geocode magnetic data tapes. Supplemental hardcopy documentation is available to users of the NLSY CD-ROM geocode data as a special purchase item (see the CD-ROM Documentation section below).

1. The *Geocode Codebook*, developed for the first time with this 1979-1988 release, provides the following detailed information on each geocode variable: its reference number, variable description, coding information, frequency distribution, file name, variable name, and source of the variable (whether it is a direct questionnaire pickup or a created variable). Included are references to pertinent attachments and appendices providing supplementary coding and variable creation procedures. Variables are grouped within the geocode codebook according to year with GEO79 variables followed by GEO80 variables and so forth.

   A SAS codebook is provided to users who purchase these data as a SAS system file. Variables within this codebook are named by their reference number (zero-filled): R1. is R0000100 and R1934.01 becomes R0193401. The actual data file includes variable labels which are 40 character versions of the longer titles that appear in the codebook and numeric index. No informats or PROC FORMAT values are included on the tape. SAS system files can be read with "SET", "MERGE", and "UPDATE" commands and by "DATA=", as in the PROC CONTENTS example included with the tape.
2. The *Geocode Numeric Index* provides a numerically arranged listing of all variables as they appear within each of the NLSY geocode files. The files are arranged in the same sequence as they appear on the data release, e.g., GEO79, GEO80, GEO81, etc.. The numeric index includes the following information for each variable: the reference number, variable description, survey year, and variable location.
3. *Attachment 101 Country Codes* provides the foreign country codes used to code respondents' country of residence and country of parents' birthplace.
4. *Attachment 102 State 'Federal Information Processing Standards' or FIPS Codes* which were used to code respondents state of birth and state of residence.
5. *Attachment 104 SMSA Codes* contains the coding information utilized to classify SMSA, MSA, CMSA, PMSA of residence at each interview date.

6. *Attachment 105 Addendum to FICE Codes* contains the supplementary identification numbers for those colleges and universities not listed in the *Education Directory Colleges and Universities* (1981-1982 and 1982-1983 supplement) published by the National Center for Education Statistics.
7. *Appendix 7 Unemployment Rate* provides an explanation of how the continuous and collapsed versions of the variable, unemployment rate for labor market of current residence, were created.
8. *Appendix 10 Geocode Documentation* provides background information on how the original 1979-1982 geocode tape and subsequent updates were created and how those data were modified to form the 1979-1988 release.

NLSY 1979-1988 Child Files Documentation

The following hardcopy documentation is provided at no additional charge to purchasers of the child magnetic data tapes. Supplemental hardcopy documentation is available to users of the NLSY CD-ROM child data as a special purchase item (see the CD-ROM Documentation section below).

1. The *Child Codebook* provides detailed information on each variable on the 1988 data release: the child or "C" reference number which uniquely identifies each variable, the variable description, coding information, frequency distribution, the file name, variable location, as well as a reference to the source of the variable (whether it was a direct pickup from the child or main NLSY questionnaire or a created variable). References to various attachments and appendices providing supplementary coding and variable creation procedures are also included.
2. The *Child Numeric* provides a numerically arranged listing of all variables as they appear on the file. The numeric includes the following information for each variable: the child reference number, the variable description, the NLSY main file reference number where relevant, the survey year, and the variable location on the tape.
3. *Child Assessment Instruments* for both the 1986 and 1988 survey years are provided as part of the documentation package. The 1986 instruments include a single Child Supplement and a Mother Supplement. The 1988 set includes a Mother Supplement, a Child Supplement, and a Self-Administered Supplement for children 10 years of age and older. The contents of these special questionnaires are described in Section 2.
4. *The NLSY Child Handbook 1989* provides the user of the NLSY child data with information on the 1986 mother and child samples, the procedures used in administering the child survey instruments, detailed information on the nature and quality of each child assessment, and descriptions of the

contents of the 1986 child-mother data files. The handbook provides, in addition, a large number of descriptive tables based on the 1986 child data designed to assist prospective users make decisions about whether these data are appropriate for their research needs. The 1989 handbook, designed as a guide to users of the 1986 data releases, will be updated during 1990-1991 to include information specific to the 1988 and forthcoming 1990 child data releases.

CD-ROM Supplemental Documentation

Each NLSY CD-ROM, with the exception of the workhistory disc, contains the software to generate, for the extract file that the user creates, the primary pieces of NLSY documentation, i.e., the codebook and an index of variables. For that reason, NLSY CD-ROMs are distributed without the usual hardcopy documentation package that accompanies the magnetic tape releases. The following supplemental CD-ROM documentation sets and accompanying survey instruments are available as special purchase items. CD-ROM users can order these sets by using the CD-ROM Order Form found in Section 4.

CD-ROM Documentation: NLSY Main Files

NLSY Supplemental Main File Documentation contains the various background materials, attachments, appendices, and special survey documentation discussed earlier in this section and itemized in Table 18.

NLSY Main File Survey Instruments contain for each survey year, the relevant questionnaire, employer supplement, household interview forms, jobs calendar, and any other materials used during fielding. Survey instruments may be ordered for any given survey year or all years.

CD-ROM Documentation: NLSY Child Files

NLSY Supplemental Child Data Documentation contains copies of the *Child Codebook* and the *Child Numeric Index.*

NLSY Child Assessment Instruments include the questionnaires used to collect the child data from the mothers and their children during the 1986 and 1988 surveys.

Users may also wish to acquire a copy of the *1989 NLSY Child Handbook.*

CD-ROM Documentation: NLSY Geocode Files

NLSY Supplemental Geocode Documentation contains the following attachments and appendices: Attachment 101 Country Codes, Attachment 102 State FIPS Codes, Attachment 104 SMSA Codes, Attachment 105 Addendum to FICE Codes, Appendix 7 Unemployment Rate, and Appendix 10 Geocode Documentation.

CD-ROM Documentation: NLSY Workhistory Data

NLSY Supplemental Workhistory Documentation contains background information on the PL/I programs that created this data set as well as detailed descriptions and information on each variable. For a more complete description of each item, see the earlier discussion of the 1979-1988 workhistory documentation.

Campus Availability: OSU Users

Documentation sets for the various NLS data files as well as copies of the *NLS Handbook*, *NLS Annotated Bibliography 1968-1989*, and the *NLSY Child Handbook 1989* are available at the following sites on The Ohio State University campus. Faculty or students interested in purchasing their own NLS documentation should complete the Documentation Order Form and mail it along with a 100-W or personal check to the NLS Public Users' Office. Tape set-up information for OSU users is provided via NLSERVE@OHSTHR (file OSUUSER.INFO).

1. Business Library
   Page Hall
   1810 College Road
   Reference Room 124
   Call #: HD 5724
   Hours: Call for hours
   Telephone #: 2-2136

2. Polimetrics Laboratory
   Derby Hall - 154 N. Oval Mall
   Room 149
   Hours: 8 A.M.- 5 P.M. Call to confirm.
   Telephone #: 2-1061

3. Sociology Research Laboratory (Documentation for NLSY)
   Bricker Hall - 190 N. Oval Mall
   Room 383
   Hours: 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Mondays - Thursdays; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Fridays
   Telephone #: 2-1294

NLS Documentation Ordering Information & Order Form

Various components of the NLS documentation can be purchased separately by those investigating the applicability of the NLS for their research needs. The Documentation Order Form, found on the following page, presents available documentation packages and prices. Documentation purchase prices will be subtracted, upon request, from the cost of any subsequent data tape ordered.

Note to Customers Outside the Continental United States

To cover costs, the Center must charge handling fees to persons ordering NLS documentation that is to be sent out of the continental United States. Upon receipt of an order, the Center will calculate the actual cost for the materials and type of mail service (i.e., air or surface) specified on the order form and will notify the customer of the amount of the handling charges for that order. NLS materials will be shipped upon receipt in US dollars of both the cost of the documentation and handling fee.

NLS Documentation Order Form

This form should be used by those wishing to purchase extra documentation items or by those purchasing NLS documentation exclusive of data tapes. Persons ordering documentation for the NLSY CD-ROMs should use the CD-ROM Order Form found in Section 4.

Name:_____

Organization:_____

Department:_____

Address:_____

_____

City:_____State:_____Zip:_____

Country:_____Foreign Mail Service Requested: Surface OR Air

Phone: (__)_____BITNET Address:_____

NLSY DOCUMENTATION

NLSY main file documentation is available for either all survey years or for the most recent survey year. Select items (survey instruments, flowcharts, and interviewer reference manuals) can be purchased by year.

NLSY Complete Documentation Set	[ ]	All Years (Y09)	$	275.00
	[ ]	Current Year (C09)	$	45.00
NLSY Survey Instruments	[ ]	All Years (Y01)	$	100.00
	[ ]	Single Year (C01)	$	10.00
		Specify Year(s):		
NLSY KWIC Index	[ ]	All Years (Y02)	$	30.00
	[ ]	Current Year (C02)	$	5.00
NLSY Numeric Index	[ ]	All Years (Y03)	$	25.00
	[ ]	Current Year (C03)	$	5.00
NLSY Codebook	[ ]	All Years (Y04)	$	80.00
	[ ]	Current Year (C04)	$	15.00
NLSY Attachments & Appendices	[ ]	All Years (Y05)	$	10.00
	[ ]	Current Year (C05)	$	5.00
NLSY Technical Sampling Report & Addendum	[ ]	All Years (Y06)	$	5.00
	[ ]	Current Year (C06)	$	1.00
NLSY Household Screener & IRM	[ ]	1978 (Y08)	$	7.00
NLSY High School & Transcript Codebook	[ ]	1983 (S08)	$	6.00
NLSY Profiles of American Youth: Att.106	[ ]	1980 (S09)	$	3.00
NLSY Optional Documentation				
NLSY Flowcharts	[ ]	All Years (Y10)	$	30.00
	[ ]	Single Year (C10)	$	3.00
		Specify Year(s):		
NLSY Interviewer Reference Manuals	[ ]	All Years (Y11)	$	100.00
	[ ]	Single Year (C11)	$	10.00
		Specify Year(s):		
Other:	[ ]	(D999)	$	
	[ ]	(D999)	$	

NLSY SPECIAL FILE DOCUMENTATION

[ ] NLSY Workhistory Documentation - All Years	(S01)	$ 30
[ ] NLSY Geocode 1979-88 Documentation	(S03)	$ 20
[ ] NLSY 1979-88 Child Documentation	(S05)	$ 35
[ ] NLSY Child Assessment Instruments - 1986	(S06)	$ 10
[ ] NLSY Child Assessment Instruments - 1988	(S16)	$ 10
[ ] Fertility Related Data in the 1982 NLSY	(S10)	$ 7
[ ] Evaluation of Fertility Data - 1983 NLSY	(S11)	$ 7
[ ] Other:	(D999)	$
[ ]	(D999)	$

ORIGINAL COHORT DOCUMENTATION

Original cohort documentation is available by cohort and includes all survey years for each cohort ordered.

Specify cohort: Men(M) Women(W) Young Men(B) Young Women(G)

[ ] **Complete Documentation Set**	**(09)**	**$ 120.00**
[ ] Set of Questionnaires	(01)	$ 15.00
[ ] KWIC & Numeric Indices	(02)	$ 20.00
[ ] Codebook	(04)	$ 60.00
[ ] Attachments	(05)	$ 10.00
[ ] Codebook Supplement	(07)	$ 10.00
[ ] Household Record Cards & Flow Charts	(08)	$ 5.00
Optional Original Cohort Documentation		
[ ] Set of Interviewer Reference Manuals	(11)	$ 30.00
[ ] Multiple Respondent Identification Package	(12)	$ 10.00
[ ] Other: _____	(D999)	$

FOR CHRR USE ONLY

Date Received	Total Order	Total Paid
Check #	Invoice #	Date Mailed

Return order form with check made payable to the Center for Human Resource Research to the NLS Public User's Office, Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43221-2418.

Quick Reference Guide to NLS Documentation

including

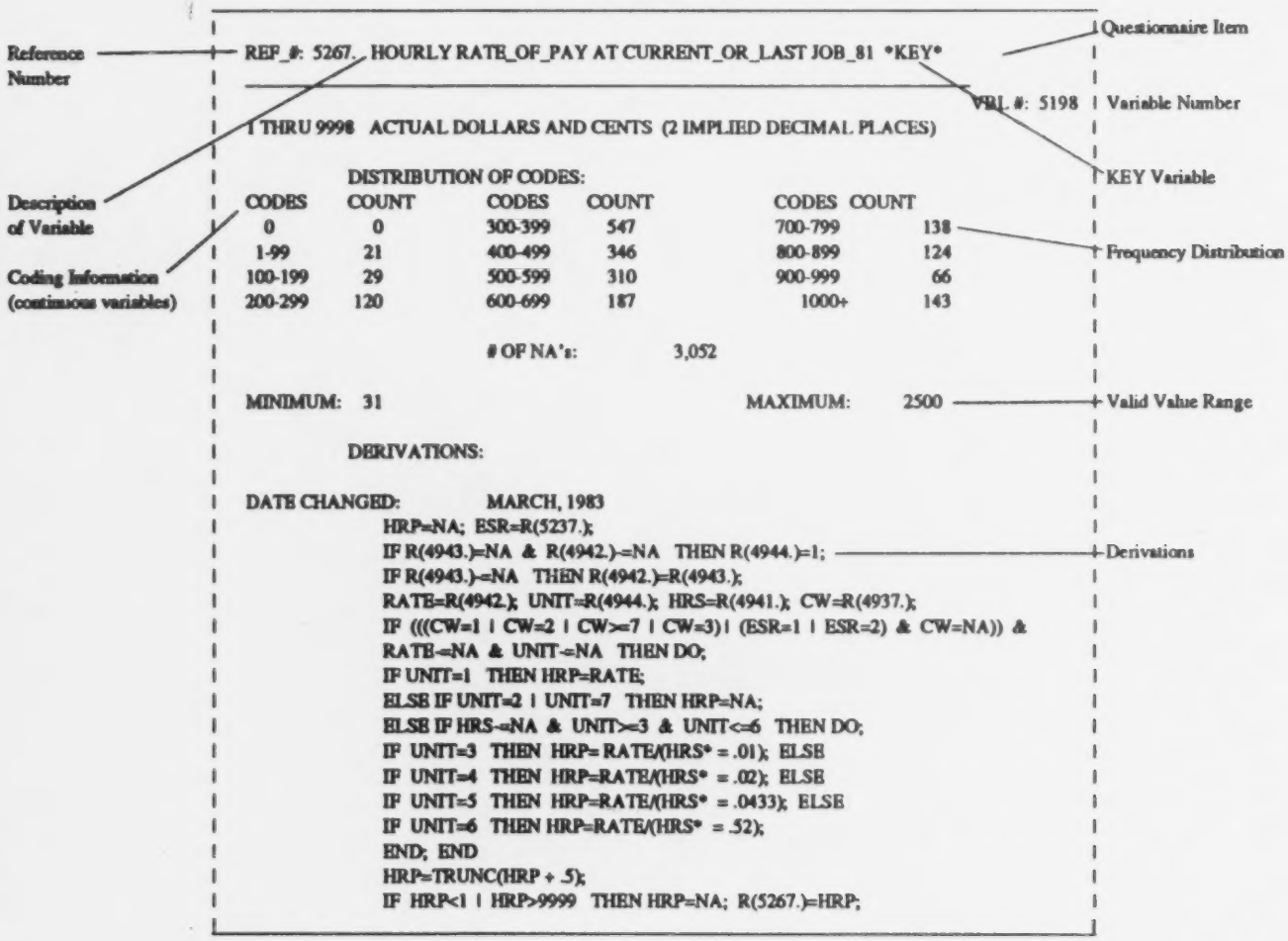
Sample Pages from the Codebooks, Numeric & KWIC Indices

and

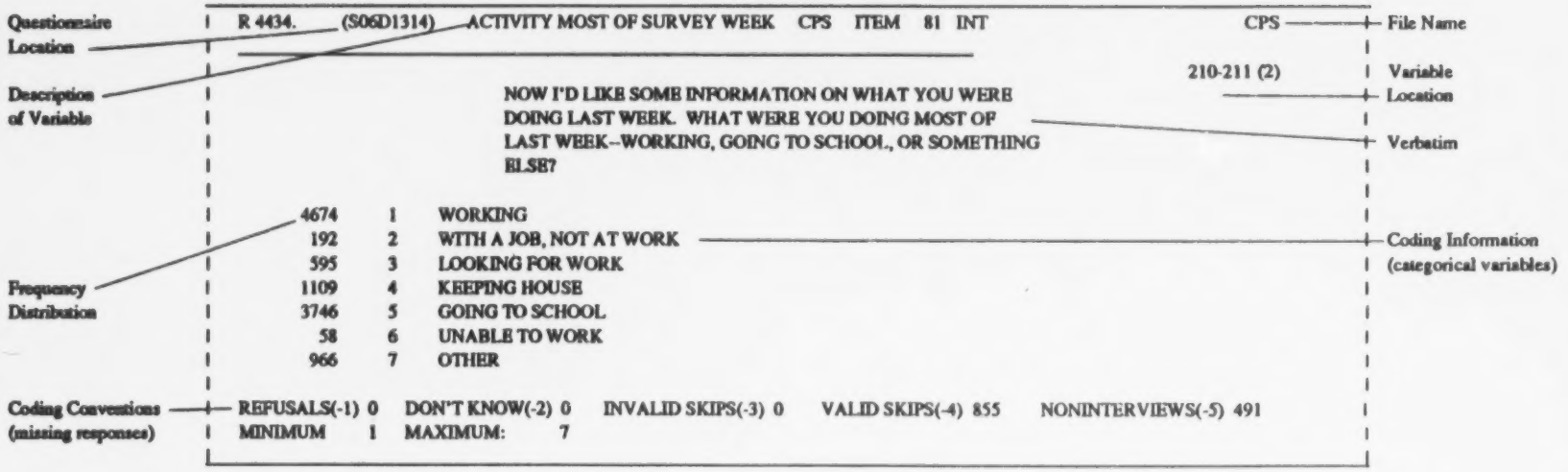
NLS Documentation Item Descriptions

SAMPLE PAGES: NLS CODEBOOKS

Original Cohort Codebook Entry


Reference Number
Description of Variable
Coding Information (continuous variables)
Questionnaire Item
Variable Number
KEY Variable
Frequency Distribution
Valid Value Range
Derivations
REF_#: 5267. HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY AT CURRENT_OR_LAST JOB_81 *KEY*
VRL #: 5198
1 THRU 9998 ACTUAL DOLLARS AND CENTS (2 IMPLIED DECIMAL PLACES)
DISTRIBUTION OF CODES:
CODES COUNT CODES COUNT CODES COUNT
0 0 300-399 547 700-799 138
1-99 21 400-499 346 800-899 124
100-199 29 500-599 310 900-999 66
200-299 120 600-699 187 1000+ 143
OF NA's: 3,052
MINIMUM: 31
MAXIMUM: 2500
DERIVATIONS:
DATE CHANGED: MARCH, 1983
HRP=NA; ESR=R(5237.);
IF R(4943.)=NA & R(4942.)-=NA THEN R(4944.)=1;
IF R(4943.)-=NA THEN R(4942.)=R(4943.);
RATE=R(4942.); UNIT=R(4944.); HRS=R(4941.); CW=R(4937.);
IF (((CW=1 | CW=2 | CW>=7 | CW=3)| (ESR=1 | ESR=2) & CW=NA)) &
RATE-=NA & UNIT-=NA THEN DO;
IF UNIT=1 THEN HRP=RATE;
ELSE IF UNIT=2 | UNIT=7 THEN HRP=NA;
ELSE IF HRS-=NA & UNIT>=3 & UNIT<=6 THEN DO;
IF UNIT=3 THEN HRP= RATE/(HRS* = .01); ELSE
IF UNIT=4 THEN HRP=RATE/(HRS* = .02); ELSE
IF UNIT=5 THEN HRP=RATE/(HRS* = .0433); ELSE
IF UNIT=6 THEN HRP=RATE/(HRS* = .52);
END; END
HRP=TRUNC(HRP + .5);
IF HRP<1 | HRP>9999 THEN HRP=NA; R(5267.)=HRP;

NLSY Codebook Entry Entry


Questionnaire Location
Description of Variable
Frequency Distribution
Coding Conventions (missing responses)
R 4434. (S06D1314) ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM 81 INT
CPS
File Name
210-211 (2)
Variable Location
NOW I'D LIKE SOME INFORMATION ON WHAT YOU WERE DOING LAST WEEK. WHAT WERE YOU DOING MOST OF LAST WEEK--WORKING, GOING TO SCHOOL, OR SOMETHING ELSE?
Verbatim
4674 1 WORKING
192 2 WITH A JOB, NOT AT WORK
595 3 LOOKING FOR WORK
1109 4 KEEPING HOUSE
3746 5 GOING TO SCHOOL
58 6 UNABLE TO WORK
966 7 OTHER
Coding Information (categorical variables)
REFUSALS(-1) 0 DON'T KNOW(-2) 0 INVALID SKIPS(-3) 0 VALID SKIPS(-4) 855 NONINTERVIEWS(-5) 491
MINIMUM 1 MAXIMUM: 7

SAMPLE PAGES: NLS KWIC INDICES

Original Cohort KWIC Entries

	REF. #	VBL #	QUES #
SURVEY_WEEK_79			
SEE ALSO: EMPLOYERS, INTERFIRM, INTERVENING_JOB.			
# OF HOURS_WORKED ***** (ACTUAL)	4567.	5477	
ACTIVITY MOST OF *****	4565.	5192	1
ACTIVITY MOST OF *****, 81 (NONINTERVIEW 79)	4918.	5222	R 6
ANY REASON R COULD NOT ACCEPT A JOB *****? (UNEMPLOYED 79)	4576.	4918	4B
DAY STOPPED WORKING AT LAST_JOB HELD BTWN LAST_INTERVIEW & *****	4640.	4987	10A
DID R WORK AT ALL *****?	4566.	5193	2A
DID R WORK AT ALL *****? 81 (NONINTERVIEW 79)	4919.	5223	R 7
EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME BTWN LAST INT & *****? (NOT EMPLD 79)	4577.	4919	5
EMPLOYER DURING *****, 81	4920.	5224	R 8
EVER EMPLOYED BETWEEN LAST_INTERVIEW & *****? (CHECK ITEM E)	4649.	4983	CH E
MONTH STOPPED WORKING AT LAST_JOB HELD BTWN LAST_INTERVIEW & *****	4639.	4986	10A
REASON FOR BEING ABSENT FROM JOB *****	4569.	5195	3B
WAS R ABSENT FROM HER JOB AT ALL *****?	4568.	5194	3A
WAS R EMPLOYED BTWN LAST_INTERVIEW AND *****? (CH ITEM C)	4638.	4985	CH C
YEAR STOPPED WORKING AT LAST_JOB HELD BTWN LAST_INTERVIEW & *****	4641.	4988	10A

NLSY KWIC Entries

KEYWORD = SURVEY WEEK

REF-NUM	KWIC-TITLE	SURVEY YEAR	QUESTION NUMBER	RTNAME	COLUMNS START	END	FMT
R 442.	# OF HOURS ABSENT FROM WORK DURING SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	79	S08Q06A	CPS	20-	21	2
R 2612.	# OF HOURS ABSENT FROM WORK DURING SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	80	S07Q06A	CPS	122-	123	2
R 4442.	# OF HOURS ABSENT FROM WORK DURING SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	81	S06D1326	CPS	224-	225	2
R 6943.	# OF HOURS ABSENT FROM WORK DURING SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	82	S05D1511	CPS	326-	327	2
R 9373.	# OF HOURS ABSENT FROM WORK DURING SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	83	Q1132	CPS	428-	429	2
R 441.	ABSENT FROM WORK AT ANY TIME DURING SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	79	S08Q06	CPS	18-	19	2
R 2611.	ABSENT FROM WORK AT ANY TIME DURING SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	80	S07Q06	CPS	120-	121	2
R 4441.	ABSENT FROM WORK AT ANY TIME DURING SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	81	S06D1325	CPS	222-	223	2
R 6942.	ABSENT FROM WORK AT ANY TIME DURING SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	82	S05D1510	CPS	324-	325	2
R 9372.	ABSENT FROM WORK AT ANY TIME DURING SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	83	Q1131	CPS	426-	427	2
R 452.	ABSENT OR ON TEMPORARY LAYOFF FROM WORK SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	79	S08Q08B	CPS	36-	37	2
R 2622.	ABSENT OR ON TEMPORARY LAYOFF FROM WORK SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	80	S07Q08B	CPS	138-	139	2
R 4452.	ABSENT OR ON TEMPORARY LAYOFF FROM WORK SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	81	S06D1341	CPS	240-	241	2
R 6953.	ABSENT OR ON TEMPORARY LAYOFF FROM WORK SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	82	S05D1526	CPS	342-	343	2
R 9383.	ABSENT OR ON TEMPORARY LAYOFF FROM WORK SURVEY WEEK? CPS ITEM	83	Q1147	CPS	444-	445	2
R 434.	ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	79	S08Q01	CPS	6-	7	2
R 2604.	ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	80	S07Q01	CPS	108-	109	2
R 4434.	ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM	81	S06D1314	CPS	210-	211	2

SAMPLE PAGES: NLS NUMERIC INDICES

Original Cohort Numeric Entries

	REF. #	VBL #	QUES #
LOCATE R WHO MOVED VIA PERSONS LISTED ON INFORMATION SHEET? 81	4905.	5210	PG 1
LOCATE R WHO MOVED VIA OTHER METHOD? 81	4906.	5211	PG 1
INTERVIEW_METHOD, 81	4907.	5212	PG 1
INTERVIEW_DATE, 81 - YEAR	4908.	4213	PG 1
INTERVIEW_DATE, 81 - MONTH	4909.	5214	PG 1
INTERVIEW_DATE, 81 - DAY	4910.	5215	PG 1
INTERVIEW_LENGTH, 81	4911.	5216	PG 1
REASON FOR NONINTERVIEW IN 81	4912.	5217	PG 1
MARITAL_STATUS, 81	4913.	5218	R 1
IS R'S DATE OF BIRTH CORRECT? 81	4915.	5219	R 4
YEAR OF R'S BIRTH, CORRECTED AS OF 81	4916.	5220	R 4
WAS R A NONINTERVIEW IN 79? 81	4917.	5221	R 5
ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY_WEEK_79, 81 (NONINTERVIEW 79)	4918.	5222	R 6
DID R WORK AT ALL SURVEY_WEEK_79, 81 (NONINTERVIEW 79)	4919.	5223	R 7
EMPLOYER DURING SURVEY_WEEK_79, 81	4920.	5224	R 8
INTERVIEW_DATE OF LAST_INTERVIEW, 81 - MONTH	4922.	5225	R 9
INTERVIEW_DATE OF LAST_INTERVIEW, 81 - DAY	4923.	5226	R 9
ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY_WEEK_81	4924.	5227	1

NLSY Numeric Entries

NUMERIC INDEX COMMON (COMMON DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION: ID, DATE OF BIRTH, ETC.)

REF-NUMBER	KWIC-TITLE	SURVEY YEAR	QUESTION NUMBER	COLUMNS	FMT
R 1.	IDENTIFICATION (CASEID 1 TO 12686)	79		1 - 5	5
R 1.50	IDENTIFICATION CODE OF 1ST OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		6 - 10	5
R 1.51	RELATIONSHIP TO YOUTH OF 1ST OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		11 - 12	2
R 1.52	IDENTIFICATION CODE OF 2ND OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		13 - 17	5
R 1.53	RELATIONSHIP TO YOUTH OF 2ND OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		18 - 19	2
R 1.54	IDENTIFICATION CODE OF 3RD OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		20 - 24	5
R 1.55	RELATIONSHIP TO YOUTH OF 3RD OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		25 - 26	2
R 1.56	IDENTIFICATION CODE OF 4TH OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		27 - 31	5
R 1.57	RELATIONSHIP TO YOUTH OF 4TH OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		32 - 33	2
R 1.58	IDENTIFICATION CODE OF 5TH OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		34 - 37	4
R 1.59	RELATIONSHIP TO YOUTH OF 5TH OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		38 - 39	2
R 1.60	IDENTIFICATION CODE OF 6TH OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		40 - 45	6
R 1.61	RELATIONSHIP TO YOUTH OF 6TH OTHER INTERVIEWED YOUTH IN R's HOUSEHOLD	79		46 - 51	6
R 1736.	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION CODE 79 INT	79	S24Q01	52 - 53	2
R 2147.	R's RACIAL/ETHNIC COHORT FROM SCREENER 79 INT	79		54 - 55	2
R 2148.	SEX OF R 79 INT	79		56 - 57	2
R 4101.	DATE OF BIRTH - MONTH 81 INT	81	S01D0114	58 - 59	2
R 4102.	DATE OF BIRTH - DAY 81 INT	81	S01D0116	60 - 61	2
R 4103.	DATE OF BIRTH - YEAR 81 INT	81	S01D0118	62 - 63	2

NLS Documentation Item Descriptions

The following are brief definitions of the various types of information which appear within the NLS codebooks, KWIC and numeric indices. Wherever possible, reference is made within each definition to actual items found on the Original Cohort and NLSY codebook sample pages which appear at the end of this section. While these descriptions focus primarily on items found within the codebooks, the numeric and KWIC indices as well as other NLS documentation contain similar reference items.

Coding Conventions (Missing Responses):

The following coding conventions for missing responses apply to the Original Cohorts: "NA" denotes the uniform nonresponse code; "DK" denotes the uniform "Don't Know" code; and "# NEGATIVE" denotes the uniform number of negative codes exclusive of "NA" and "DK." For some income items, refusals are assigned -1.

Five missing response coding conventions are utilized within the NLSY data: (1) noninterview (-5); (2) valid skip (-4); (3) invalid skip (-3); (4) don't know (-2); and (5) refusal (-1).

Coding Information:

Appearing below the variable description in each codebook entry is a section containing the set of legitimate codes that a variable may assume along with a text entry describing the codes. Code entries can either be:

(1) discrete (categorical), as in the case of the NLSY example ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM 81 INT

1 WORKING
2 NOT AT WORK
3 LOOKING FOR WORK
4 KEEPING HOUSE
5 GOING TO SCHOOL
6 UNABLE TO WORK
7 OTHER

OR

(2) continuous (quantitative), as in the case of the original cohort example HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY AT CURRENT_OR_LAST_JOB_81 *KEY*.

0 THRU 9998 ACTUAL DOLLARS AND CENTS (2 implied decimal places)

1-99	600-699
100-199	700-799
200-299	800-899
300-399	900-999
400-499	1000 +
500-599	

Where coding information is especially complex and detailed, codebook entries will refer the user to the various codebook attachments.

Derivations:

The decision rules employed in the creation of constructed variables have been included, whenever possible, in the codebook under the title "DERIVATIONS". This information is designed to enable researchers to determine whether available constructs are appropriate to their needs. In the case of the illustrative NLSY variable, ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM 81 INT, no derivation is shown because this variable is picked up directly from the interview schedule. In the original cohort example, HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY AT CURRENT_OR_LAST_JOB_81 *KEY*, the derivation describes in detail the items of the interview schedule used to create the variable. In certain cases, the codebook will refer the user to a variable creation appendix for the decision rules that were used in creating a variable, since the creation is too extensive to be included in the codebook.

Description of Variable:

Adjacent to each reference number is a phrase which: (1) provides a brief summary of the content of the variable; (2) serves as a heading for the cases which appear below it; and (3) represents the variable within the KWIC and numeric indices. The underscoring between words found in the original cohort entries, e.g., HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY AT CURRENT_OR_LAST_JOB 81 *KEY*, enables the computer to read and sort a string of words as one index word.

Several conventions have been used in developing the variable descriptions:

(1) When the description of a variable includes the phrase XX INT, as in the illustrative NLSY codebook entry, this means that the variable relates to the indicated survey year. When a date follows a verbal description of a

variable without being preceded by the preposition "in", the date identifies the year of the survey in which the relevant information was collected (see first example below). When a date follows a verbal description of a variable and is preceded by the preposition "in 19XX", the date identifies the calendar year for which the relevant information was collected (see the second example below). To ascertain exact time periods covered, users should consult the wording of the questionnaire item and the time at which the survey was conducted.

NUMBER OF WEEKS_WORKED IN PAST YEAR, 1967 is the number of weeks worked in the 12 month period preceding the 1967 survey.

NUMBER OF WEEKS_WORKED IN 1980 is the number of weeks worked in calendar year 1980 (ascertained in the 1981 survey).

(2) If two ostensibly identical variables differ only in that they refer to different universes of respondents, the universe definitions are depicted in the following ways:

(a) for original cohort entries: universe information is appended in parentheses to the variable description:

HAS RESPONDENT BEEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT DURING PAST FOUR WEEKS (UNEMPLOYED 81); or

HAS RESPONDENT BEEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT DURING PAST FOUR WEEKS (OLF 81)

(b) for NLSY entries: universe information is included either in parentheses within the titles, as illustrated above, or added to the text of the title as space allows, i.e.,

FEMALE-NUMBER OF CHILDREN R HAS HAD SINCE LAST INTERVIEW? 83 INT (a universe of only female respondents).

(3) Dichotomous variables are usually put in question form. For example, DID RESPONDENT WORK AT ALL SURVEY_WEEK 81?

File Name:

Multiple file NLSY codebooks and numerics list the file name or record type for each variable. In the case of ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM 81 INT, that variable is located in the CPS file, one of the 52 files on the NLSY tape.

Frequency Distribution:

In the case of discrete (categorical) variables, frequency counts are normally shown to the left of the code categories, as illustrated by the ACTIVITY MOST OF SURVEY WEEK variable. In the case of continuous (quantitative) variables, a distribution of the variable is presented using a convenient class interval. The format of these distributions varies. In the case of the illustrative variable, HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY AT CURRENT_OR_LAST JOB 81 *KEY*, the frequency count is straightforward. There are twelve categories; the

maximum category shown is 1000 and above (since two decimal places are implied, the figure 1000 represents $10.00 and above), for which there is a frequency count of 143.

KEY Variables

These variables are important or 'key' in that they are likely to be widely used and/or difficult to create. They are denoted within the codebooks by *KEY* which appears at the end of the variable description phrase. All KEY variables are also clustered at the very beginning of each KWIC index, under the reference word *KEY*, and are listed within a separate file KEYVARS within the numeric index. Section 2 contains a more detailed discussion of key and created variables for the various cohorts.

Questionnaire Item or Questionnaire Location:

Original Cohorts: QUESTION reference numbers are located in the extreme right hand column of the codebook and also appear in both the KWIC and numeric indices. Five QUESTION identifications are possible:

(1) The absence of a "QUESTION" entry indicates that a variable was not picked up directly from the interview schedule; i.e., it is a created variable. In the illustrative original codebook entry, HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY AT CURRENT_OR_LAST_JOB_81 *KEY*, there is no entry in the questionnaire item space indicating that this variable is not picked up directly from the interview schedule.

(2) The convention "CH XX" is used to identify check items that occur within the survey. Their purpose is to direct the interviewer to the next appropriate question.

(3) The convention "R" denotes a reference item. Typically, reference items are grouped in a section of the survey instrument called the "Information Sheet." Information that interviewers frequently refer to during the course of an interview, e.g., dates, are located in this area.

(4) In some cases, only the page number ("PG") of the questionnaire on which a particular item appears is identified.

(5) Finally, in the vast majority of cases, the QUESTION reference is to a specific questionnaire item found on the survey, e.g., 22F or 3B.

NLSY: The questionnaire location for NLSY entries appears in parentheses directly after the Reference Number: for example, R 4434. (SO6D1314). Three questionnaire location conventions are used in the codebook.

(1) For the 1979 variables, the questionnaire item refers to the section and question number within that section. For example, (SO2Q01) refers to section 2, question 1.

(2) Questionnaire items for the years 1980-82 are referenced accordingly: SO6D1314 refers to section 6 of the questionnaire (SO6); deck 13 (D13); and column 14 (14).

(3) Beginning with the 1983 survey, the questionnaire item simply refers to the deck and column number of the variable in the questionnaire.

Section, deck, and question numbers have been somewhat arbitrarily assigned by NORC to the information and questions found in the special survey instruments like the household screener, the information sheet items, the children's record forms, the household enumeration, and the employer supplements. The section and deck numbers for these special survey items were numbered sequentially after the main survey items and their specific order varies each year.

The exception to this is the assignment of the deck numbers for the employer supplements. For each survey year, each employer supplement requires four decks of 80 columns. For survey years 1980 through 1983 and the 1987 survey year, the deck assignments for the employer supplements are lettered from B to F. For example, the decks for the first employer supplement would be B1, B2, B3, and B4; the decks for the second employer supplement would be C1, C2, C3, and C4, etc.

For the survey years 1984, 1985, and 1986, the deck numbers are assigned sequentially. The following listing gives the employer supplement deck numbers for each of those three years.

1984: Job # 1, deck 79 thru deck 82
Job # 2, deck 83 thru deck 86
Job # 3, deck 87 thru deck 90
Job # 4, deck 91 thru deck 94
Job # 5, deck 95 thru deck 98

1985: Job # 1, deck 58 thru deck 61
Job # 2, deck 62 thru deck 65
Job # 3, deck 66 thru deck 69
Job # 4, deck 70 thru deck 73
Job # 5, deck 74 thru deck 77

1986: Job # 1, deck 73 thru deck 76
Job # 2, deck 77 thru deck 80
Job # 3, deck 81 thru deck 84
Job # 4, deck 85 thru deck 88
Job # 5, deck 89 thru deck 92

If an NLSY variable is not taken directly from one of the survey instruments, the questionnaire location contains an asterisk (*) within the codebook or is blank in the KWIC and Numeric indices. The following categories of variables will have no questionnaire numbers: (1) assigned identification numbers for the respondent, family unit, etc.; (2) created or KEY variables; (3) variables from the following special surveys: Profiles (ASVAB), the School Survey, and the Transcript Survey; and (4) variables found on constructed data files such as the Supplemental Fertility File.

Location information for the questionnaire items are depicted within the survey instruments as follows. The deck numbers are printed at the top of each page in the survey instruments beginning in 1980. The column numbers are printed to the left of the questions. If the variable contains more than one digit, the column reference is to the first number in the column range for that variable.

Reference Number:

The reference number is a unique identification number assigned to each variable which determines its relative position within the codebook and which will remain constant through subsequent revisions of the files. Its format is Ref___#:XXXX for the original cohorts or RXXXX.XX for the NLSY. The reference number is the identifier to be used when communicating about a variable with CHRR.

Split Variables:

Split variables for the original cohorts are indicated within the KWIC Index by a plus sign (+) to the right of the "VBL #". Split variables are discussed in detail in Section 4 of the handbook.

Universe Information:

Universe information for the original cohorts through surveys conducted as of 1976 is printed as separate line items in the codebook. However, not all questionnaire items asked during this period exist as "variables," although the universe information which would have appeared in these kinds of items is included in Attachment 1 "Questionnaire Items." Subsequent to 1976, universes can be tracked by referring to the "flowchart" associated with a survey conducted in a particular year, e.g., Young Women 1983 Universes.

Valid Values Range:

Depicted below the frequency distribution is information relating to the range of valid values for that particular distribution. "MINIMUM" indicates the smallest recorded value exclusive of "NA" and "DK". "MAXIMUM" indicates the largest recorded value. In the case of "HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY" this value is 2500 ($25.00).

Variable Location:

NLSY codebook entries depict the variable location directly below the file name. In the example, ACTIVITY DURING MOST OF SURVEY WEEK CPS ITEM 81 INT., the numbers 210-211 (2) indicate that the variable is in columns 210-211 and has a length of two.

Variable Number:

The variable number entry for the original cohorts, i.e., VBL #: 5198 for the HOURLY RATE_OF_PAY example, identifies the physical location of the variable on the tape.

Verbatim:

When an NLSY variable is taken directly from the questionnaire, the verbatim question appears beneath the variable description. If a question results in more than one variable, the first variable contains the verbatim while subsequent variables prompt the user to refer back to the variable containing the verbatim. The following verbatim example for the reference numbers 3194. and 3195. demonstrate this convention:

R 3194. IN WHICH MONTHS OF 1979 DID YOU (OR YOUR HUSBAND/WIFE) RECEIVE SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME? JANUARY 80 INT

R 3195. SEE R (3194.) FEBRUARY 80 INT

7

NLS PUBLICATIONS

The NLS Public Users' Office distributes a variety of materials designed to keep the research community up-to-date on both the current status of the surveys and on-going NLS research. This section provides brief descriptions of the general publications as well as NLS research reports which are available to the public user. Those wishing to order any of the following items should reference the Item # and cost information found within each description and return a completed Publication Request Form to the NLS Public User's Office. BITNET users can access a Publication Request Form through NLSERVE@OHSTHR (file PUBORDER.FORM). Note: Customers requesting materials to be sent outside of the continental United States should specify on the order form the type of mail service requested and remit a handling fee to cover shipping costs.

General Publications

The NLS Handbook 1990.

This handbook is issued yearly and contains information on the development of the NLS research project, descriptions of the various surveys which comprise the NLS, technical information on sampling procedures and field work, summaries by cohort and year of the types of data collected, as well as ordering information for the various data files, documentation, and publications. The handbook is available free-of-charge to customers within the continental United States and can be ordered by referencing Item #1000.

The NLSY Child Handbook 1989.

This child handbook, designed to assist users of the 1986 Merged Child-Mother file, briefly describes both the longitudinal data on mothers and children collected since 1979 and the 1986 cross-sectional child assessment data. It places the NLSY child data collection efforts in the context of the NLSY surveys and explains the link between data found on the child tape and variables found either in the main cohort dataset or in other special NLSY tapes.

The child handbook describes each of the child assessments administered in the 1986 survey round and the criteria used in their selection. It outlines the field procedures used in administering the assessments, the interviewer training required and the types of field conditions encountered. Indicators of the reliability and

validity of the assessments are provided as well as references to other studies in which the same or similar measures were used.

This handbook includes information on how the assessments were scored and what types of summary scores appear on the merged child-mother tape. A variety of descriptive materials about the assessments are discussed, including tabular information relating the distribution of the various outcome scores to a number of child and maternal characteristics, correlations between the various assessments, selected reliability coefficients and a discussion of potential biases due to attrition. Data users are informed of certain nuances of the various assessments, the limitations of the data, and specific instructions on how to properly access and use the child assessment variables. Of particular importance to users is a section discussing the nature of the mother and child samples. In addition to a number of descriptive tables, details on the child data public use tapes and related documentation are provided.

The handbook is available free-of-charge to customers within the United States and can be ordered by referencing Item # 1005.

The NLSUPDATE Newsletter.

A quarterly newsletter is prepared and distributed at no cost to all data file purchasers as well as other interested persons. The newsletter contains: updates on the status and availability of the various NLS data tapes and CD-ROMs; notice to users of data file or documentation errors; summaries of in-progress and completed NLS research; and other information of general interest to the NLS research community. Persons interested in subscribing to the newsletter should request Item #1001 on the Publication Request Form. The NLSUPDATE is available to BITNET users via NLSERVE@OHSTHR; see individual file names, e.g., SPRING90.NEWS or see SUBSCRIBE.INFO for an electronic subscription to the newsletter.

The NLS Annotated Bibliographies.

The Center actively maintains an up-to-date archive of NLS research and regularly publishes an annotated bibliography. This year's edition, the *NLS Annotated Bibliography 1968-1989*, contains approximately 1600 summaries of NLS-based journal articles, working papers, and dissertations which have been published over the past 20 years. It couples newly found research for this year with entries from both the initial bibliography published by Lexington Books in 1985, *The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: An Annotated Bibliography*, and the yearly updates to that volume which have been published by the Center since 1986. In an effort to keep researchers apprised of the most current work in the field, summaries of in-progress NLS research for

which the Center had working titles and summaries are also included. Finally, this year's edition contains for the first time research which has been conducted on the new NLSY child data files.

The NLS research contained in the annotated bibliography is arranged alphabetically by primary author's last name. Each entry is complete with citation, abstract, specification of the NLS cohort or cohorts utilized in the research, and an identification number for easy referencing. Four indices are provided at the back of the volume which allow the reader to search this collection of NLS research by: (1) descriptor or keyword (Index A); (2) title (Index B); (3) NLS cohort (Index C); or (4) primary and secondary authors (Index D). The *NLS Annotated Bibliography 1968-1989* is distributed at no charge to customers within the United States and may be ordered by requesting Item #1002.

NLS researchers are encouraged to keep the Center informed of their completed or in-progress NLS research projects. A 'Call for NLS Research' form is provided in Section 8 of this handbook.

NLS Research Summaries.

A bibliography data base has been developed by the Center which allows retrieval of NLS research by specific authors, cohorts, or keywords. Designed to assist the NLS researcher in reviewing work conducted to date on selected topics and/or given cohorts, research summaries are provided at no cost to NLS public users. Persons interested in this service should contact the NLS Public Users' Office.

Research Reports

The Center continues to distribute NLS research reports prepared over the past 20 years by the Center's research staff. These reports include the major cohort research volumes prepared under contract for the Department of Labor as well as other special reports generated by Center investigators.

The following section presents: (1) the major cohort research volumes by chapter; followed by (2) an alphabetical listing by author of the special NLS reports. The major cohort volumes are available for $2 per chapter while each of the special reports are provided for $2 per report. Users interested in ordering any of these NLS publications should reference the Item # which appears beside each entry and return the completed Publication Request Form to the NLS Public Users' Office. Customers requesting materials to be shipped outside of the continental United States should specify on the order form the type of mail service desired and remit a check for the materials and handling fee. Note: Certain major cohort research volumes prepared by the Center were subsequently printed and distributed by publishing houses. These appear within the listing below without chapter headings or Item #s and are available only through your local library, bookstore, or the publisher.

Major NLS Cohort Research Volumes

Older Men's Cohort

The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume I: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of the Cohort of Men 45-59 Years of Age. Herbert S. Parnes, Belton M. Fleisher, Robert C. Miljus, Ruth S. Spitz, et alia. 1968.

1	Introduction (Parnes)	10
2	Demographic and Economic Characteristics (Parnes, Bradner and Schmidt)	11
3	Variation in Labor Market Participation (Fleisher and Egge)	12
4	Incidence of Unemployment (Fleisher and Egge)	13
5	Mobility and Job Attachment (Parnes)	14
6	Propensity to Retire (Miljus, Kohen and Schmidt)	15
7	Work Attitudes (Spitz)	16
8	Conclusion (Parnes)	17

The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume II: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of the Cohort of Men 45-59 Years of Age. Herbert S. Parnes, Karl Egge, Andrew I. Kohen, and Ronald M. Schmidt. 1970.

1	Introduction.	18
2	Changes in Selected Personal Characteristics 1966-1967.	19
3	Changes in Labor Force and Employment Status	20
4	The Job Changes of Employed Workers	21
5	Concluding Observations.	22

The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume III: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of the Cohort of Men 45-59 Years of Age. Herbert S. Parnes, Gilbert Nestel, and Paul Andrisani. 1973.

1	Changes in Personal and Family Characteristics	23
2	Longitudinal Measures of Labor Force Participation and Unemployment	24
3	Job Changes	25

4 Collective Bargaining Coverage and Hourly Rate of Pay 26
5 Summary and Conclusions 27

The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume IV: Five Years in the Work Lives of Middle-Aged Men. Herbert S. Parnes, Arvil V. Adams, Paul Andrisani, Andrew I. Kohen, and Gilbert Nestel. 1974.

1 Introduction and Overview (Parnes) 28
2 Earnings and Employment of Middle-Aged Men: A Special Study of Their Investment in Human Capital (Adams) 29
3 Middle-Aged Job Changers (Parnes and Nestel) 30
4 Occupational Mobility Among Middle-Aged Men (Kohen) 31
5 Early Retirement (Parnes and Nestel) 32
6 Internal-External Control and Labor Market Experience (Andrisani and Nestel) 33
7 Conclusions (Parnes) 34

The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume V. Herbert S. Parnes, Gilbert Nestel, Thomas N. Chirikos, Thomas N. Daymont, and Frank L. Mott. PB80-154636. Published as **Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men.** Edited by Herbert S. Parnes. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 1981.

The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume VI. Herbert S. Parnes, Joan E. Crowley, R. Jean Haurin, Lawrence L. Less, William R. Morgan, Frank L. Mott, and Gilbert Nestel. Published as **Retirement Among American Men.** Edited by Herbert S. Parnes. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1985.

Work and Retirement Data Book: National Longitudinal Surveys of Middle-Aged and Older Men 1966-1976. Herbert S. Parnes, Lawrence Less, and Gilbert Nestel. 1980.

150 statistical tables based on the Older Men's cohort 35

From Work to Retirement: The Experience of a National Sample of Men. Herbert S. Parnes and Lawrence Less. 1983.

1 Introduction: The Volume of Attainments 1966-1978 36

2 The Retirement Experience: Economic Factors 37
3 Social Psychological Aspects of Retirement 38

Young Men's Cohort

Career Thresholds, Volume I: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth 14-24 Years of Age. Herbert S. Parnes, Robert Miljus, Ruth S. Spitz, et alia. 1969.

1 Introduction (Parnes, Fleisher, Miljus, Spitz, et alia) 39
2 Demographic and Social Characteristics (Parnes) 40
3 Labor Force and Employment Status (Parnes and Miljus) 41
4 Employment Patterns (Spitz and Parnes) 42
5 Knowledge of the World of Work (Parnes) 43
6 Job Satisfaction and Job Attachment (Spitz and Parnes) 44
7 Educational and Occupational Aspirations (Miljus) 45
8 Summary and Conclusions (Parnes and Spitz) 335

Career Thresholds, Volume II: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth 14-24 Years of Age. Frederick A. Zeller, John R. Shea, Andrew I Kohen, and Jack A. Meyer. 1970.

1 Changes in School Enrollment Status (Meyer) 46
2 Changes in Labor Force and Employment Status (Kim and Murphy) 47
3 Job Changes by Out-of-School Youth (Kohen) 48
4 Changes in Educational Aspirations of High School Youth (Zeller and Shea) 49
5 Concluding Observations (Roderick and Zeller) 50

Career Thresholds, Volume III: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth. Andrew I. Kohen and Herbert S. Parnes. 1971.

1 Introduction (Kohen) 51

2 Stability and Change in Labor Force and Employment Status: Out-of-School Youth (Kohen) 52
3 Cumulative Duration and Spells of Unemployment over a Two-Year Period: Out-of-School Youth (Kohen) 53
4 Changes in Job Status of Employed Out-of-School Youth (Parnes) 54
5 Concluding Observations (Parnes) 55

Career Thresholds, Volume IV: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth. Andrew I. Kohen and Paul Andrisani. 1974.

1 Introduction (Kohen) 56
2 Labor Market Experience of High School Graduates and Dropouts (Kohen and Andrisani) 57
3 Labor Market Experiences of Out-of-School Youth (Kohen) 58
4 Changes in the Educational and Occupational Goals of Students (Kohen) 59
5 Summary and Conclusions (Kohen) 60

Career Thresholds, Volume V: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth. Paul Andrisani and Andrew I. Kohen. 1975.

Unionization and the Labor Market Experiences of Young Blue Collar Workers (Andrisani and Kohen) 61

Career Thresholds, Volume VI: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Young Men. Andrew I. Kohen, John T. Grasso, Steven C. Meyers, and Patricia M. Shields. 1977.

1 Introduction (Kohen) 62
2 The Formation and Revision of Goals by Young Men (Grasso) 63
3 The Labor Market Effects of Investment in Human Capital (Grasso and Meyers) 64
4 Antecedents and Consequences of Occupational Mobility (Kohen) 65
5 Dimensions of Youth Unemployment (Grasso) 66

6 Determinants and Consequences of Service in the Armed Forces During the Vietnam Era (Kohen and Shields) 67
7 Conclusions (Kohen) 68

Market Defenses: Early Work Decisions of Today's Middle-Aged Men (Career Thresholds, Volume VII, revised). Stephen M. Hills, Brian Becker, Choongsoo Kim, Ronald D'Amico, Thomas N. Daymont, Russell Rumberger, Steven H. Sandell, and Mark J. Bils. 1983.

1 Introduction (Hills) 69
2 The Nature and Consequences of Teenage Unemployment in the School to Work Transition (Becker and Hills) 70
3 The Labor Market Choices of Male Youth: A Longitudinal Analysis of the School-to-Work Transition (Hills and Kim) 71
4 Industrial Organization, Economic Conditions, and the Labor Market Success of Young Men (D'Amico and Daymont) 72
5 The Declining Labor Market Opportunities for College Graduates (Rumberger) 73
6 Investment in College Quality: Its Impact on Earnings and Graduate School Attendance (Sandell and Bils) 74
7 The Intensity of Occupational Training and Its Effect on Earnings (Rumberger) 75
8 Changes in the Relative Opportunities of Young Black Males: Earnings and Employment (Daymont) 76
9 Summary and Conclusions (Hills) 77

Career Thresholds, Volume VIII: A Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience of Young Men. Stephen M. Hills, Ronald D'Amico, Jeff Golon, John Jackson, Janina Latack, Lisa Lynch, and David Shapiro. Published as **The Changing Labor Market: A Longitudinal Study of Young Men.** Edited by Stephen M. Hills (with additional material by Stephen L. Mangum and David E. Ball). Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1986.

Mature Women's Cohort

Dual Careers, Volume I: A Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience of Women. Herbert S. Parnes, John R. Shea, Ruth S. Spitz, Frederick A. Zeller et alia. 1970.

1	Introduction (Parnes, Fleisher, Miljus, Spitz et alia)	78
2	Selected Characteristics of the Sample (Spitz)	79
3	Labor Force Participation (Egge and Meyer)	80
4	Employment Patterns (Zeller)	81
5	Occupational and Geographic Mobility (Shea)	82
6	Work Attitudes, Satisfaction, and Job Attachment (Shea)	83
7	Summary and Conclusions (Shea)	84

Dual Careers, Volume II: A Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience of Women. Sookon Kim, Roger D. Roderick, and John R. Shea. 1973.

1	Sample Attrition and Changes in Family and Labor Force Status (Kim)	85
2	Changes in Labor Force and Employment Status (Kim and Murphy)	86
3	Changes in Job Status (Roderick and Davis)	87
4	Summary and Conclusions (Shea)	88

Dual Careers, Volume III: A Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience of Women. Herbert S. Parnes, Carol L. Jusenius, and Richard L. Shortlidge, Jr. 1975.

1	Changes in Labor Force Status 1967-1971 (Jusenius and Shortlidge)	89
2	Occupational Change, 1967-1971 (Jusenius)	90
3	Child Care and the Need for Day Care Centers and Homes in 1971 (Shortlidge)	91
4	Changes in Child Care Arrangements of Working Women Between 1965 and 1971 (Shortlidge)	92

5 Summary and Conclusions (Shortlidge and Jusenius) 93

Dual Careers, Volume IV: A Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience of Women. Herbert S. Parnes, Carol L. Jusenius, Francine Blau, Gilbert Nestel, Richard Shortlidge, and Steven Sandell. 1975.

1 Introduction and Overview (Jusenius and Parnes) 94
2 Longitudinal Patterns of Female Labor Force Participation (Blau) 95
3 Factors in Career Orientation and Occupational Status (Parnes and Nestel) 96
4 The Influence of Work Experience and Typicality of Occupational Assignment on Women's Earnings (Jusenius) 97
5 Patterns of Child Care Utilization Among Women with Preschool Children (Shortlidge) 98
6 The Economics of Family Migration (Sandell) 99
7 Voluntary Job Changing (Parnes and Nestel) 100
8 Conclusions (Parnes) 101

Dual Careers, Volume V: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of Woman. Thomas N. Chirikos, Thomas Daymont, Jacqueline Mercier, Gilbert Nestel, Theresa O'Brien, Patricia Rhoton, Lois B. Shaw, and Anne Statham. PB86-144995-XAB. Published as **Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women.** Edited by Lois B. Shaw. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1983.

Dual Careers, Volume VI: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of Women. Lois B. Shaw, Ronald D'Amico, Mary Gagen, Robert Gitter, Donald R. Haurin, William R. Morgan, Frank L. Mott and Elizabeth Peters. PB86-144995-XAB. Published as **Midlife Women at Work: A Fifteen-Year Perspective.** Edited by Lois B. Shaw. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1986.

Young Women's Cohort

Years for Decision, Volume I: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experiences of Young Women. John R. Shea, Roger D. Roderick, Frederick A. Zeller, Andrew I. Kohen, et alia. 1971.

1 Introduction (Parnes, Fleisher, Miljus, Spitz, et alia)	102
2 Demographic and Social Characteristics (Meyer and Shea)	103
3 Labor Force and Employment Status of Students (Kohen)	104
4 Labor Force Participation of Nonstudents (Egge)	105
5 Unemployment Experience of Nonstudents (Roderick, Shea and Kim	106
6 Employment Patterns (Roderick, Zeller, and Davis)	107
7 Educational Aspirations (Zeller and Shea)	108
8 Summary and Conclusions (Shea)	109

Years for Decision, Volume II: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experiences of Young Women. Roger D. Roderick. 1974.

1 Introduction (Davis)	110
2 Changes in Job Status of Out-of-School Youth (Roderick)	111
3 Knowledge of the World of Work (Roderick and Davis)	112
4 Summary (Roderick)	113

Years for Decision, Volume III: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experiences of Young Women. Roger D. Roderick and Andrew I. Kohen. 1976.

1 Changes in Educational and Occupational Aspirations (Roderick and Kohen)	114
2 Stability and Change in Labor Force and Employment A Status Among Nonstudents (Roderick and Kohen)	115
3 Changes in Job Status of Employed Out-of-School Youth (Roderick and Kohen)	116

4 Summary (Roderick and Kohen) 124

Years for Decision, Volume IV: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational, Labor Market, and Family Experience of Young Women, 1968 to 1973. Frank L. Mott, Steven H. Sandell, David Shapiro, Patricia K. Brito, Timothy J. Carr, Rex C. Johnson, Carol L. Jusenius, Peter J. Koenig, and Sylvia Moore. 1977.

1 Introduction and Conclusions (Mott) 440
2 Young Women and Higher Education (Sandell and Johnson) 441
3 Work and Motherhood: The Dynamics of Labor Force Participation Surrounding the First Birth (Mott and Shapiro) 442
4 Occupational Expectations for Age 35 (Brito and Jusenius) 443
5 Investments in Human Capital and the Earnings of Young Women (Shapiro and Carr) 444
6 The Geographic Mobility of Young Women and Their Families (Sandell and Koenig) 445
7 Marital Disruption: Causes and Consequences (Mott and Moore) 446

Years for Decision, Volume IV: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational, Labor Market and Family Experiences of Young Women, 1968 to 1973. Frank L. Mott, Steven H. Sandell, David Shapiro, Patricia K. Brito, Timothy J. Carr, Rex C. Johnson, Carol L. Jusenius, Peter J. Koenig, and Sylvia F. Moore. Published as **Women, Work, and Family: Dimensions of Change in American Society.** Edited by Frank L. Mott. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1978.

Years for Decision, Volume V: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational, Labor Market and Family Experiences of Young Women, 1968 to 1978. Frank L. Mott, R. Jean Haurin, Lois B. Shaw, Anne Statham, Nan L. Maxwell, David Shapiro, and Sylvia F. Moore. 1981. Published as **The Employment Revolution: Young American Women of the 1970s.** Edited by Frank L. Mott. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 1982.

NLSY

Pathways to the Future: A Longitudinal Study of Young Americans. Preliminary Report: Youth and the Labor Market--1979. Michael E. Borus, Joan E. Crowley, Russell W. Rumberger, Richard Santos, and David Shapiro. 1980.

1	Introduction (Borus)	125
2	The Employment Status of Youth (Santos)	126
3	Youth Employment Conditions (Shapiro)	127
4	Patterns of Youth Employment and Training (Shapiro)	128
5	Government-Sponsored Employment and Training (Crowley)	129
6	Working Students (Shapiro)	130
7	Youth Not in School or the Labor Force (Shapiro)	131
8	Job Turnover and Reasons for Leaving Jobs (Shapiro)	132
9	Job Search Activities of Youth (Santos)	133
10	Perceptions of Discrimination and Other Barriers to Employment (Shapiro)	134
11	Willingness to Work (Borus)	135
12	Health Status of Youth (Santos)	136
13	Attitudes toward School (Rumberger)	137
14	Educational Aspirations and Expectations (Rumberger)	138
15	Vocational Education Student (Rumberger)	139
16	High School Dropouts (Rumberger)	140
17	College Students (Rumberger)	141
18	First Job after Leaving School (Rumberger)	142
19	Desire for Occupational Training (Crowley)	143
20	Aspirations for Age 35 (Shapiro)	144
21	Ideal, Desired, and Expected Fertility of Youth (Shapiro)	145
22	Attitudes toward Women Working, Fertility Expectations, and Their Relation to Educational and Occupational Expectations (Shapiro and Crowley)	146
23	Knowledge of the World of Work (Borus)	147

24 Influence on Youth's Life Decisions: The Role of Significant Others (Crowley) 148
25 Summary and Policy Recommendations (Borus) 149

Pathways to the Future: A Report on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1979. Michael E. Borus, Joan E. Crowley, Choongsoo Kim, Tom K. Pollard, Russell W. Rumberger, Richard Santos, and David Shapiro. 1981.

1 Introduction (Borus) 150
2 The Employment Status of Youth (Santos) 151
3 Youth Employment Conditions and the Wage Structure in the Youth Labor Market (Shapiro) 152
4 Youth Employment Patterns and Job Turnover (Shapiro) 153
5 Job Search Activities of Youth (Borus, Kim, and Santos) 154
6 Experiences in High School and College (Rumberger) 155
7 Government Sponsored Employment and Training (Crowley) 156
8 An Overview of the Post-School Vocational Training Experiences of Youth (Pollard) 157
9 Health Status of Youth (Santos) 158
10 Perceptions of Discrimination and Other Barriers to Employment (Shapiro) 159
11 Aspirations and Expectations for the Future: Education, Work Activity, and Fertility (Shapiro and Crowley) 160
12 Summary (Borus) 161

Pathways to the Future: A Longitudinal Study of Young Americans. Preliminary Report on the 1980 Survey. Michael E. Borus, Joan E. Crowley, Tom K. Pollard, and Richard Santos. 1981.

1 Introduction (Borus) 162
2 Employment Status of Youth--1980 (Santos) 163
3 Race and Sex Differences in the Employment Patterns of Youth (Pollard) 164

4 Government Employment and Training Programs: Comparisons of Characteristics, 1978-1979 (Crowley) 165
5 Education and the Schools Youth Attend (Borus) 166
6 Crime and Delinquency: Descriptions and Distributions (Crowley) 167

Pathways to the Future, Volume II. A Final Report on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1980. Michael E. Borus, Susan A. Carpenter, Joan E. Crowley, Tom Daymont, Choongsoo Kim, Tom K. Pollard, Russell Rumberger, and Richard Santos. 1982.

1 Employment Prospects of Unemployed Youth (Santos) 168
2 Changes over the 1970s in the Employment Patterns of Black and White Young Men (Pollard) 169
3 Changing Patterns in Black/White Wage and Reservation Wage Differentials (Kim) 170
4 Choices in Education (Borus and Carpenter) 171
5 The Effects of High School Curriculum on Labor Market Success (Rumberger and Daymont) 172
6 Delinquency and Employment: Substitutions or Spurious Associations (Crowley) 173

Excerpts from **Pathways to the Future, Vol. I (Final)** and **Pathways to the Future, Vol. II (Final)** were published as **Tomorrow's Workers.** Edited by Michael E. Borus. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1983.

Pathways to the Future: A Longitudinal Study of Young Americans: Preliminary Report on the 1981 Survey. Michael E. Borus, Joan E. Crowley, Ronald D'Amico, Tom K. Pollard, and Richard Santos. 1982.

1 Introduction (Borus) 174
2 Employment Status of Youth (Santos) 175
3 Earnings Growth Differences Between Young Males and Females (Pollard) 176
4 Government Employment and Training: FY 1979-FY 1980 (Crowley) 177
5 The Time-Use Behavior of Adolescents (D'Amico) 178

Pathways to the Future, Volume III: A Final Report on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1981. Michael E. Borus, Joan E. Crowley, Ronald D'Amico, Stephen M. Hills, and William Morgan. 1983.

1 The Quality of Youth Employment (Hills and Crowley) 179

2 Longitudinal Modeling of the Relationship Between Crime and Employment Among Young White Americans (Crowley) 180

3 Informal Peer Networks as an Integrative and Social Control Mechanism (D'Amico) 181

4 Schooling Effects on Youth from Public, Catholic, and Other Private High Schools (Morgan) 182

Excerpts from **Pathways to the Future, Volume II (Final)** and **Pathways to the Future, Volume III (Final)** were published as **Youth and the Labor Market: Analysis of the National Longitudinal Survey.** Edited by Michael E. Borus. Kalamazoo, Michigan: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1984.

Pathways to the Future, Volume IV: A Report on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1982. Paula Baker, Susan Carpenter, Joan E. Crowley, Ronald D'Amico, Choongsoo Kim, William Morgan, and John Wielgosz. 1984.

1 The Nature and Consequences of High School Employment (D'Amico and Baker) 183

2 A Longitudinal Study of Reservation Wages, Duration of Job Search, and Subsequent Wages: An Empirical Econometric Analysis (Kim) 184

3 The Effectiveness of Job Search and Job Finding Methods of Young Americans (Wielgosz and Carpenter) 185

4 Race, Employment, and Educational Attainment (Crowley) 186

5 Long-Term Outcomes of Government-Subsidized Employment and Training Programs (Crowley) 187

6 The High School Dropout in an Overeducated Society (Morgan) 188

Pathways to the Future, Volume V: A Report on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1983. Paula Baker, Joan E. Crowley, Ronald D'Amico, Evangelos Falaris, William Morgan, Elizabeth Peters, and Richard Willke. 1985.

1 An Evaluation of Outcomes for Post-School Participants in Government Employment and Training Programs with Attention to Selectivity Bias (Willke) 189

2 Early Labor Market Differentiation among Terminal High School Graduates (D'Amico and Baker) 190

3 Business Cycle Effects on College Enrollment Behavior (Morgan) 191

4 Welfare Patterns among Young Mothers: A Descriptive Analysis (Crowley) 192

5 The Effect of Demographic Factors on Schooling and Entry Wages (Falaris and Peters) 193

Pathways to the Future, Vol. VI: A Report on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience of Youth in 1984. Ronald D'Amico, Stephen M. Hills, Lisa Lynch, William Morgan, Gilbert Nestel, Randall Olsen, Donald Parsons, and Richard Willke. 1986.

1 Participation in Government Employment and Training Programs and Patterns in Employment, Income, Education and Welfare (Willke) 194

2 Work Experience and Future Employment Prospects (Lynch) 195

3 The Value of Time and Wage Offers: Selection in Longitudinal Data (Olsen) 196

4 High Youth Unemployment in the 1970's: Its Effect in the '80's (Hills) 197

5 With-In Family Variation in the Educational and Early Occupational Attainment Process (Morgan) 198

6 Why Does Work in High School Matter? (D'Amico) 199

7 Wage Determination in the Post-School Period: The Market for On-the-Job Training (Parsons) 200

8 Mobility and Wages (Nestel) 201

Research Papers and Reports

Adams, Arvil Van Nestel, Gilbert	1974	"Interregional Migration, Education and Poverty in the Urban Ghetto: Another Look at Black-White Earnings Differentials."	202
Andrisani, Paul J.	1973	"An Empirical Analysis of the Dual Labor Market Theory."	203
Becker, Brian Hills, Stephen	1979	"Teenage Unemployment: Some Evidence of the Long-Run Effects on Wages."	205
Becker, Brian E. Hills, Stephen M.	1979	"Teenage Locus of Control and Adult Employment."	206
Borus, Michael E. Mott, Frank L. Nestel, Gilbert	1978	"Counting Youth: A Comparison of Youth Labor Force Statistics in the Current Population Survey and the National Longitudinal Surveys."	207
Carr, Timothy J.	1977	"A Comparative Study of the Duration of Unemployment of Young and Middle-Aged Men."	208
Chirikos, Thomas N. Nestel, Gilbert	1982	"Sex and Race Differentials in the Economic Consequences of Poor Health."	209
	1983	"Economic Determinants and Consequences of Self-Reported Work Disability."	210
	1983	"Further Evidence on the Economic Effects of Poor Health."	211
	1984	"Health-Pension Interactions in the Analysis of Early Retirement Trends."	212
	1985	"Health Status and Work Activity of Older Men: Events-History Analyses of Selected Social Policy Issues."	213
	1983	"Incidence and Chronicity of Functional Impairments in Older Men."	214
Cho, Woo Hyun	1983	"Promotion Prospects, Job Search, and the Quit Behavior of Employed Youth."	215
Crowley, Joan E.	1985	"The Demographics of Alcohol Use Among Young Americans: Results from the 1983 National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience of Youth."	216
	1985	"Status Variations in Alcohol Use Among Young Adults: Results from the 1984 National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth."	217
	1983	"Demographics of Alcohol Use Among Respondents of the 1982 National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience of Youth Panel."	218

D'Amico, Ronald	1981	"A Quantitative Procedure for the Assignment of Industries to Capital Sector Types."	219
	1982	Status Maintenance or Status Competition?: Wife's Relative Wages as a Determinant of Labor Supply and Marital Instability."	220
	1981	"Supply and Demand Factors in Income Determination."	221
	1981	"Career Paths and Career Origins: The Effect of First Job Industry on the Attainments of Mature Men."	222
	1981	"Industrial Feudalism Reconsidered: The Effects of Unionization on Labor Mobility."	223
D'Amico, Ronald Brown, Timothy	1981	"Patterns of Labor Mobility in a Dual Economy: The Case of Semi-skilled and Unskilled Workers."	224
Daymont, Thomas N.	1979	"Pay Premiums for Economic Sector and Race: A Decomposition."	227
	1980	"Racial Equity, Racial Equality, and Reverse Discrimination."	228
Diamond, Arthur	1983	"The Distribution and Determinants of Individual Wage Profile Slopes."	229
Eckstein, Zvi Wolpin, Kenneth I.	1986	"Dynamic Labor Force Participation of Married Women and Endogenous Work Experience."	230
Falaris, Evangelos	1983	"An Empirical Study of the Timing and Spacing of Childbearing."	231
Faulk, Diane R.C.	1972	"Job Expectation and Unemployment Among Young Women with Work Experience."	232
Fleisher, Belton M. Porter, Richard	1971	"Assets, Non-Employment Income and Alternative Models of Labor Supply."	233
Gonul, Fusun	1985	"Determining Whether Unemployment and Out-of-the-Labor Force are Distinct States."	234
Grasso, John T.	1975	"The Contributions of Vocational Education, Training, and Work Experience to the Early Career Achievements of Young Men."	448
Haurin, R. Jean Mott, Frank L.	1987	"Social Policy and Demographic Change: Trends in Survival for U.S. Males in the Years Preceding Retirement, 1966-1981."	449
	1989	"Adolescent Sexual Activity in the Family Context: The Impact of Older Siblings."	455
Hills, Stephen M.	1983	"Attitudes of American Male Workers toward Union Certification."	235

	1981	"How Craftsmen Learn Their Skills: A Longitudinal Analysis."	236
	1982	"Longitudinal Analyses of Training Processes in the United States."	237
	1982	"A Longitudinal Analysis of the Monetary Benefits to Training for Craftsmen."	238
	1979	"Unemployment Insurance and the Duration of Unemployment: A Note on Ehrenberg and Oaxaca."	239
	1985	"The Effects of High Unemployment in the Late 1970s on the Wages of Young Men and Women."	260
Hills, Stephen M. Santos, Richard	1983	"Perceived Utility of Job Training Methods Among Young Men."	240
Hills, Stephen M. Thompson, John	1983	"Changing Family Composition and the Distribution of Family Income in the U.S."	241
Hills, Stephen M. Shaw, Lois B. Sproat, Kezia V.	1979	"Teenagers: What are their Choices about Work?"	242
Hudis, Paula M. Macke, Anne S. Hayward, Mark D.	1981	"A Longitudinal Model of Sex-Role Attitudes, Labor Force Participation and Childbearing."	243
Kim, Choongsoo	1982	"Youth and the Military Service: 1980 National Longitudinal Survey Studies of Enlistment, Intentions to Serve, Reenlistment and Labor Experience Market of Veterans and Attriters."	245
	1983	"A Longitudinal Study of Enlistment in the Armed Forces, with Special Reference to the Effect of Intentions on Behavior."	246
	1982	"The All-Volunteer Force: 1979 NLS Studies of Enlistment, Intentions to Serve, and Intentions to Reenlist."	247
	1981	"On the Determinants of Reservation Wages: An Empirical Specification."	248
	1983	"Post-Service Educational Benefits and the All-Volunteer Force: Some Evidence from the Youth Cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys."	249
Kim, Choongsoo Borus, Michael E. Johnson, Kyle	1985	"Policy Findings Related to Military Service from the Youth Cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience".	447
Kim, Choongsoo	1983	"Wage Growth Rates of Young Men: A Longitudinal Analysis."	250

Jackson, John L.

Kim, Choongsoo 1980 "The All-Volunteer Force: An Analysis of Youth Participation,
Nestel, Gilbert Attrition and Reenlistment." 252
Phillips, Robert L.
Borus, Michael E.

Kim, Sookon 1972 "Cross-Substitution between Husband and Wife as One of the
Factors Determining the Number of Hours of Labor Supplied
by Married Women." 253

King, Randall H. 1978 "The Labor Market Consequences of Dropping Out of High
School." 254

Kohen, Andrew I. 1973 "Determinants of Early Labor Market Success Among Young
Men: Race, Ability, Quantity and Quality of Schooling." 450

Kohen, Andrew I. 1975 "Women and the Economy: A Bibliography and Review of the
Breinich, Susan C. Literature on Sex Differentiation in the Labor Market." 255
Shields, Patricia M.

Kohen, Andrew I. 1975 "The Effects of Race and Sex Discrimination on Early-Career Earnings." 256
Roderick, Roger D.

Kohen, Andrew I. 1976 "Success and Failure in College: A New Approach to Persistence in
Nestel, Gilbert Undergraduate Programs." 257
Karmas, Constantine

Kohen, Andrew I. 1973 "Income Instability Among Young and Middle-Aged Men." 258
Parnes, Herbert S.
Shea, John R.

Latack, Janina 1983 "Routes to Higher Wages and Status: An Analysis of Career Mobility
Shaw, Lois B. Among Women Workers." 259

Macke, Anne Statham 1979 "Sex-Role Attitude and Employment Among Women: A Model of
Hudis, Paula M. Continuity and Change." 261
Larrick, Don

Mangum, Stephen 1984 "Military Service and Post-Service Labor Market Outcomes." 262
Ball, David E.

Mangum, Stephen 1986 "Military Service, Occupational Training, and Labor Market Outcomes:
Ball, David E. An Update." 263

Marsiglio, William 1987 "Does Wanting to Become Pregnant with a First Child Affect Subsequent
Mott, Frank L. Maternal Behaviors and Infant Birth Weight?" 334

Maxwell, Nan L. 1981 "The Impact of Preretirement Labor Market Experience on Postretirement

		Well-Being."	264
Maxwell, Nan L. Mott, Frank L.	1987	"Trends in the Determinants of Early Childbearing."	278
Medley, Carol	1979	"Shift Workers: A Descriptive Analysis of Worker's Characteristics."	265
Meyer, Jack A.	1972	"Labor Supply of Women Potentially Eligible for Family Assistance."	266
Moore, Sylvia F.	1979	"The Short-Term Effects of Marital Disruption on the Labor Supply Behavior of Young Women."	267
Morgan, William R.	1983	"Sibling Influences on the Career Plans of Male and Female Youth."	268
Mott, Frank L.	1989	"When is a Father Really Gone: Patterning of Father-Child Interactions in Father-Absent Homes of Young Children Born to Adolescent and Young Adult Mothers."	456
	1989	"Child Care Use During the First Year of Life: Linkages with Early Child Development.	454
	1979	"The Socioeconomic Status of Households Headed by Women: Results from the National Longitudinal Surveys."	269
	1978	"The NLS Mature Women's Cohort: A Socioeconomic Overview."	270
	1984	"The Patterning of Female Teenage Sexual Behaviors and its Relationship to Early Fertility."	271
	1986	"A View from the Cradle: Household and Parental Characteristics and Behaviors from the Perspective of Young Children."	272
	1978	"Racial Differences in Female Labor Force Participation: Trends and Implications for the Future."	273
	1983	"Welfare Incidence and Welfare Dependency Among American Women: A Longitudinal Examination."	274
Mott, Frank L. Baker, Paula	1989	"Evaluation of the 1989 Child Care Supplement on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth."	457
Mott, Frank L. Haurin, R. Jean	1987	"The Inter-relatedness of Age at First Intercourse, Early Pregnancy, Alcohol and Drug Use Among American Adolescents: Preliminary Results from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience."	332
Mott, Frank L. Maxwell, Nan L.	1981	"The Early Fertility Behavior of Non-College Bound Youth: Trends and Consequences."	277

Mott, Frank L. Moore, Sylvia F.	1979	"The Causes of Marital Disruption Among Young American Women: An Interdisciplinary Perspective."	279
	1976	"The Determinants and Consequences of Occupational Information for Young Women."	280
Mott, Frank L. Mott, Susan H.	1982	"Attitude Consistency Among American Youth."	282
Mott, Frank L. Shapiro, David	1982	"Trends in the Employment of Young Women: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys."	283
Mott, Frank L. Shaw, Lois B.	1978	"Work and Family in the School Leaving Years: A Comparison of Female High School Graduates and Dropouts."	284
Myers, Steven C.	1977	"Labor Force Participation and the Probability of Completing College."	286
Nicholson, Edward A. Roderick, Roger D.	1972	"A Multivariate Analysis of Some Correlates of Job Satisfaction Among Men Age 45-59."	451
Parnes, Herbert S.	1982	"The Distribution and Correlates of Unemployment Over a Decade: Variations by Sex, Race, and Age."	288
	1981	"Inflation and the Retirement Decision: Recent Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys."	289
	1974	"The National Longitudinal Surveys: An Interim Assessment."	290
	1976	"The National Longitudinal Surveys: Lessons for Human Resource Policy."	291
	1975	"The National Longitudinal Surveys: New Vistas for Labor Market Research."	292
	1980	"An Overview of Results from the National Longitudinal Surveys."	293
Parnes, Herbert S. King, Randall	1977	"Middle Aged Job Losers."	452
Parnes, Herbert S. Kohen, Andrew I.	1976	"Labor Market Experience of Noncollege Youth: A Longitudinal Analysis."	294
Parnes, Herbert S. Meyer, Jack A.	1971	"Withdrawal from the Labor Force by Middle-Aged Men, 1966-1967."	295
Parnes, Herbert S. Nestel, Gilbert	1971	"Retirement Expectations of Middle-Aged Men."	296
Parnes, Herbert S.	1980	"Middle-Aged and Older Men in the U.S. Labor Force: Research	

et alia		Findings and Policy Recommendations."	297
Rhoton, Patricia	1984	"Attrition and the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: Avoidance, Control, and Correction."	298
Roderick, Roger D. Davis, Joseph M.	1972	"Correlates of Atypicality of Occupational Assignment Among Young Women."	453
Rosenberg, Harry M.	1972	"The Influence of Fertility Strategies on the Labor-Force Status of American Wives."	299
Rumberger, Russell	1980	"The Inheritance of Earnings and Wealth."	300
Sandell, Steven H.	1979	"Job Search by Unemployed Women: Determinants of the Asking Wage."	301
	1980	"Lifetime Participation in the Labor Force and Unemployment Among Mature Women."	302
	1976	"The Demand for College: The Effect of Local Colleges on Attendance."	303
	1979	"Is the Unemployment Rate of Women Too Low? A Direct Test of the Economic Theory of Job Search."	304
Sandell, Steven H. Koenig, Peter J.	1978	"Measurement Error and its Consequences: The Case of Annual Hours of Work."	305
Sandell, Steven H. Shapiro, David	1976	"The Theory of Human Capital and the Earnings of Women: A Reexamination of the Evidence."	306
	1979	"Work Expectations, Human Capital Accumulation and the Wages of Young Women."	307
Santos, Richard	1983	"Hispanic Youth in the Labor Market."	308
Shapiro, David	1976	"Earnings Differentials Among Unionized Workers in the Public and Private Sectors."	310
Shaw, Lois B.	1979	"Changes in the Work Attachment of Married Women, 1966-1976."	311
	1984	"Determinants of Wage Growth after Labor Market Reentry."	312
	1983	"Does Working Part Time Contribute to Women's Occupational Segregation?"	313
	1979	"Does Living in a Single-Parent Family Affect High School Completion Rates for Young Women?"	314
	1978	"Economic Consequences of Marital Disruption for Women	

		in their Middle Years."	315
	1982	"Effects of Age, Length of Work Interruption, and State of the Economy on the Reentry Wages of Women."	316
	1983	"Effects of Education and Occupational Training on the Wages of Mature Women."	317
	1982	"Effects of Low Income and Living with a Single Parent on High School Completion for Young Women."	318
	1979	"A Profile of Women Potentially Eligible for the Displaced Homemaker Program under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1978."	319
	1982	"Retirement Plans of Middle-Aged Married Women."	320
Shaw, Lois B. Gagen, Mary G.	1984	"Retirement Decisions of Husbands and Wives."	321
Shaw, Lois B. Shapiro, David	1983	"Early Work Plans, Actual Work Behavior, and Wages of Young Women."	322
Shaw, Lois B. Sproat, Kezia V.	1980	"Mature Women in the Work Force: Research Findings and Policy Recommendations from the National Longitudinal Surveys."	323
Shea, John R. Meyer, Jack A.	1972	"Potential Recipients of Family Assistance Payments: Characteristics and Labor Market Behavior."	324
Shields, Patricia M.	1977	"The Determinants of Enlistment in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam Era."	325
Shortlidge, Richard	1977	"The Hypothetical Labor Market Response of Black and White Women to a National Program of Free Day Care Centers."	326
Shortlidge, Richard Brito, Patricia	1977	"How Women Arrange for the Care of Their Children While They Work: A Study of Child Care Arrangements, Costs, and Preferences in 1971."	327
Shortlidge, Richard Kohen, Andrew I.	1975	"Prospective Fertility Among Young Women in the United States: the Determinants of Fertility Expectations and Ideals."	328
Statham, Anne Macke Rhoton, Patricia	1986	"Mature and Young Women's Volunteer Work, 1974-1981."	329
Wolpin, Kenneth I.	1984	"Estimating a Structural Search Model: The Transition from School to Work."	330
Wolpin, Kenneth I. Gonul, Fusan	1985	"On the Use of Expectations Data in Micro Surveys: The Case of Retirement."	331

Note to Customers Outside the Continental United States

To cover costs, the Center must charge handling fees to persons ordering NLS publications and research reports that are to be sent out of the continental United States. Upon receipt of an order, the Center will calculate the actual cost for the materials and type of mail service (i.e., air or surface) specified on the order form and will notify the customer of the amount of the handling charges for that order. NLS materials will be shipped upon receipt in US dollars of both the cost of the publications and handling fee.

NLS Publication Request Form

Publication Number	Cost	Quantity	Total Cost

TOTAL COST OF ORDER..... $_____

Please enclose payment with order. Checks should be made payable to the Center for Human Resource Research. Return to the NLS Public Users' Office, Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43221-2418 (614) 442-7335 USERSVC@OHSTHR.

SHIP TO:

Name:_____

Organization:_____

Department:_____

Address:_____

_____

City:_____ **State**_____ **Zip:**_____

Phone:(_____**)**_____ **BITNET Address:**_____

Country:_____ **Foreign Mail Service Requested: Surface OR Air**

FOR CHRR USE ONLY

Date Received:	Total Order:	Total Paid:
Check #:	Invoice #:	Date Mailed:

8

PUBLISHED NLS RESEARCH: 1979-1989

The National Longitudinal Surveys have served since the late 1960s as a rich source of data for academicians in a broad range of disciplines. Journals from the fields of economics, the social sciences, business, labor and human resources, education, political science, family studies, the military, health, medicine, and gerontology have regularly published up-to-date research based on data from one or more of the NLS cohorts.

The number of published NLS research articles has almost tripled in the last decade and now totals over 700 papers which, when coupled with the almost 900 NLS-based government reports, working papers, and dissertations, brings to over 1600 the number of research papers produced since the NLS began in 1966.

The following bibliography is a partial listing of NLS research papers published over the past decade by journals and book publishing houses. A complete annotated bibliography indexed by author, title, keywords, and NLS cohort entitled the *NLS Annotated Bibliography 1968-1989* has been published by the Center and is available at no charge.

ABELL, TROY and LYON, LARRY. "Do the Differences Make a Difference? An Empirical Evaluation of the Culture of Poverty in the U.S." *American Ethnologist* 6 (August 1979): 602-21.

ABOWD, JOHN M. and CARD, DAVID. "Intertemporal Labor Supply and Long-Term Employment Contracts." *American Economic Review* 77,1 (March 1987): 50-68.

ABOWD, JOHN M. and CARD, DAVID. "On the Covariance Structure of Earnings and Hours Changes." *Econometrica* 57,2 (March 1989): 411-445.

ADAMS, ARVIL VAN; MANGUM, STEPHEN L.; WIRTZ, PHILIP W. "Postschool Education and Training: Accessible to All?" *The Review of Black Political Economy* 15,3 (Winter 1987): 68-86.

AKERLOF, GEORGE A. and MAIN, BRIAN G. "An Experience-Weighted Measure of Employment and Unemployment Durations." *American Economic Review* 71 (December 1981): 1003-11.

AKERLOF, GEORGE A. and MAIN, BRIAN G. "Maximum Likelihood Estimation with Pooled Observations: An Example from Labor Economics." *International Economic Review* 21,3 (October 1980): 507-515.

ALDRICH, MARK and BUCHELE, ROBERT. *The Economics of Comparable Worth.* Cambridge, MA: Ballenger Publishing Co., 1986.

ANDRISANI, PAUL J. "Internal-External Attitudes, Sense of Efficacy, and Labor Market Experience: A Reply to Duncan and Morgan." *Journal of Human Resources* 16 (Fall 1981): 658-66.

ANDRISANI, PAUL J. "Labor Market Data Needs from the Perspective of 'Dual' or 'Segmented Labor' Market Research: A Comment on Harrison and Sum." In: *Counting the Labor Force*, Vol I, Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Employment & Unemployment Statistics, 1979.

ANDRISANI, PAUL J. "Longitudinal Research and Labor Force Behavior." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (Winter 1980).

ANDRISANI, PAUL J. "The Secondary Labor Market's Effect on the Work-Related Attitudes of Youths." *Proceedings of the Thirty-Second Annual Meeting, Industrial Relations Research Association* (1980): 242-50.

ANDRISANI, PAUL J. and DAYMONT, THOMAS N. "The Age Mix of the Labor Force in 1990: Implications for Labor Market Research." In: *The Changing Composition of the Workforce*, A.S. Glickman, ed., New York: Plenum Press, 1982.

ANDRISANI, PAUL J. and PARNES, HERBERT S. "Commitment to the Work Ethic and Success in the Labor Market: A Review of Research Findings." In: *The Work Ethic-A Critical Analysis*, J. Barbash, et al., eds., Madison, WI: Industrial Relations Research Association, 1983.

ANGLE, JOHN. "Work and Earnings: Cumulative Experience Method of Analysis of Longitudinal Surveys." *Sociological Methods and Research* 8 (November 1979): 209-32.

ANGLE, JOHN; STEIBER, STEVENS; WISSMANN, DAVID A. "Educational Indicators and Occupational Achievement." *Social Science Research* 9 (March 1980): 60-75.

ANGLE, JOHN and WISSMANN, DAVID A. "Gender, College Major, and Earnings." *Sociology of Education* 54 (January 1981): 25-33.

ANGLE, JOHN and WISSMANN, DAVID A. "Work Experience, Age, and Gender Discrimination." *Social Science Quarterly* 64,1 (March 1983): 60-75.

ANTEL, JOHN J. "Costly Employment Contract Renegotiation and the Labor Mobility of Young Men." *American Economic Review* 75,5 (December 1985): 976-991.

ANTEL, JOHN J. "Human Capital Investment Specialization and the Wage Effects of Voluntary Labor Mobility." *Review of Economics & Statistics* 68,3 (August 1986): 477-483.

ANTEL, JOHN J. "Interrelated Quits: An Empirical Analysis of the Utility Maximizing Mobility Hypothesis." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 70,1 (February 1988): 17-22.

APPELBAUM, EILEEN. *Back to Work: Determinants of Mature Women's Successful Reentry*. Boston: Auburn House, 1981.

ARAJI, SHARON K. "Married White Women: Occupational Mobility and Earnings of Part-Time vs Full-Time Workers." *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations* 10,2 (Spring-Summer 1983): 61-89.

BACHMAN, JERALD G. and OMALLEY, PATRICK M. "Yea-saying, Nay-saying, and Going to Extremes: Black-White Differences in Response Style." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 48,2 (Summer 1984): 491-509.

BAHR, STEPHEN J. "The Effects of Welfare on Marital Stability and Remarriage." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41 (August 1979): 553-60.

BAHR, STEPHEN J. "Welfare and Marital Dissolution: A Reply." *Journal of Marriage & the Family* 43,2 (May 1981): 300-301.

BAHR, STEPHEN J. and GALLIGAN, RICHARD J. "Teenage Marriage and Marital Stability." *Youth and Society* 15,4 (June 1984): 387-400.

BAKTARI, PAUL and GRASSO, JOHN T. "An Empirical Study of New High School and College Graduates' Wages Using Alternative Labor Market Models." *Review of Higher Education* 8,3 (Spring 1985): 193-220.

BAMBA, HIROYA. "Black Americans and Poverty: Role of Education and Racial Discrimination in the Vicious Circle of Poverty." *Doshisha American Studies* 15 (March 1979): 29-46. Article is in Japanese.

BAMBA, HIROYA. "Human Resources Micro Data of the United States of America (The National Longitudinal Surveys) and a Package for Using Magnetic Tape Data." *Doshisha American Studies*, Supplement 4 (December 1979). Article is in Japanese.

BAMBA, HIROYA. "Women and Labor: Rise in the Labor Force Participation Rate of Women in Post-War America." *Doshisha American Studies* 16 (1980). Article is in Japanese.

BARTEL, ANN P. "The Migration Decision: What Role Does Job Mobility Play?" *American Economic Review* 69 (December 1979): 775-86.

BARTEL, ANN P. "Race Differences in Job Satisfaction: A Reappraisal." *Journal of Human Resources* 16 (Spring 1981): 294-303.

BARTEL, ANN P. "Wages, Nonwage Job Characteristics, and Labor Mobility." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 35 (July 1982): 578-589.

BARTEL, ANN P. and BORJAS, GEORGE J. "Wage Growth and Job Turnover: An Empirical Analysis." In: *Studies in Labor Markets*, Sherwin Rosen, ed., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981.

BARTLETT, ROBIN L. and CALLAHAN, CHARLES. "Racial Pay Disparities Among Older Men." *Northern Social Science Review* (Spring 1984): 58-71.

BARTLETT, ROBIN L. and CALLAHAN, CHARLES. "Wage Determination and Marital Status: Another Look." *Industrial Relations* (Winter 1984): 90-96.

BECK, RUBYE W. and BECK, SCOTT H. "The Incidence of Extended Households among Middle-aged Black and White Women: Estimates from a 15-Year Panel Study." *Journal of Family Issues* 10,2 (June 1989): 147-168.

BECK, SCOTT H. "Adjustment to and Satisfaction with Retirement." *Journal of Gerontology* 37 (1982): 616-624.

BECK, SCOTT H. "Determinants of Labor Force Activity Among Retired Men." *Research on Aging* 7,2 (June 1985): 251-280.

BECK, SCOTT H. "Mobility from Pre-Retirement to Post-Retirement Job." *Sociological Quarterly* 27,4 (December 1986): 515-531.

BECK, SCOTT H. "Position in the Economic Structure and Unexpected Retirement." *Research on Aging* 5 (June 1983): 197-216.

BECK, SCOTT H. "Retirement Preparation Programs: Differentials in Opportunity and Use." *Journal of Gerontology* 39,5 (September 1984): 596-602.

BECK, SCOTT H. "The Role of Other Family Members in Intergenerational Occupational Mobility." *Sociological Quarterly* 24 (Spring 1983): 273-285.

BECK, SCOTT H. and BECK, RUBYE W. "The Formation of Extended Households During Middle Age." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 46,2 (May 1984): 277-287.

BECK, SCOTT H. and PAGE, JOE W. "Involvement in Activities and the Psychological Well-Being of Retired Men." *Activities, Adaptation, & Aging* 11,1 (1988): 31-47.

BECKER, BRIAN E. and HILLS, STEPHEN M. "The Long-Run Effects of Job Changes and Unemployment Among Male Teenagers." *Journal of Human Resources* 17,2 (Spring 1983): 197-212.

BECKER, BRIAN E. and HILLS, STEPHEN M. "Teenage Unemployment: Some Evidence of the Long-Run Effects on Wages." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Summer 1980): 354-72.

BECKER, BRIAN E. and HILLS, STEPHEN M. "Youth Attitudes and Adult Labor Market Activity." *Industrial Relations* 20 (Winter 1981): 60-70.

BECKER, BRIAN E. and KRZYSTOFIAK, FRANK J. "The Influence of Labor Market Discrimination on Locus of Control." *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 21 (1982): 60-70.

BELL, PATRICIA A. and WILLIAMS, SARA ROBINSON. "Black Women's Participation in the Labor Force." *Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology* 9,2 (November 1981): 159-161.

BENHAM, HARRY C. "Union-Nonunion Wage Differentials Revisited." *Journal of Labor Research* 8,4 (Fall 1987): 369-383.

BERES, MARY E. and PORTWOOD, JAMES D. "Explaining Cultural Differences in the Perceived Role of Work: An Intranational Cross Cultural Study." In: *Organizational Functioning in a Cross Cultural Perspective*, G.W. England, et al., eds., Kent, Oh: Kent State University Press, 1979.

BERGER, MARC C. "Predicted Future Earnings and Choice of College Major." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 41,3 (April 1988): 418-429.

BERGER, MARK C. "Cohort Size and the Earnings Growth of Young Males." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 37,4 (July 1984): 582-591.

BERGER, MARK C. and FLEISHER, BELTON M. "Husband's Health and the Wife's Labor Supply." *Journal of Health Economics* (April 1984).

BILS, MARK J. "Real Wages over the Business Cycle: Evidence from Panel Data." *Journal of Political Economy* 93,4 (August 1985): 666-689.

BILSBORROW, RICHARD E. and AKIN, JOHN S. "Data Availability versus Data Needs for Analyzing the Determinants and Consequences of Internal Migration: An Evaluation of U.S. Survey Data." *Review of Public Data Use* 10,4 (December 1982): 261-284.

BLACK, MATTHEW. "Pecuniary Implications of On-the-Job Search and Quit Activity." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 62 (May 1980): 222-229.

BLAIR, JOHN D. and PHILLIPS, ROBERT L. "Job Satisfaction Among Youth in Military and Civilian Work Settings." *Armed Forces and Society* 9 (Summer 1983): 555-568.

BLAU, DAVID M. "Family Earning and Wage Inequality Early in the Life Cycle." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 66 (May 1984): 200-207.

BLAU, FRANCINE D. "Youth and Jobs: Participation and Unemployment Rates." *Youth and Society* 11 (September 1979): 32-52.

BLAU, FRANCINE D. and KAHN, LAWRENCE M. "Causes and Consequences of Layoffs." *Economic Inquiry* 19 (April 1981): 270-96.

BLAU, FRANCINE D. and KAHN, LAWRENCE M. "Job Search and Unionized Employment." Final Report, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980. Also in *Economic Inquiry* 21,3 (July 1983): 412-430.

BLAU, FRANCINE D. and KAHN, LAWRENCE M. "Race and Sex Differences in Quits by Young Workers." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 34 (July 1981): 563-577.

BLAU, FRANCINE D. and KAHN, LAWRENCE M. "Unionism, Seniority and Turnover." *Industrial Relations* 22,3 (Fall 1983): 362-373.

BLEE, KATHLEEN M. and TICKAMYER, ANN R. "Black-White Differences in Mother to Daughter Transmission of Sex-Role Attitudes." *Sociological Quarterly* 28 (June 1987): 205-222.

BORJAS, GEORGE J. "Job Mobility and Earnings over the Life Cycle." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 34 (April 1981): 365-376.

BORJAS, GEORGE J. "Job Satisfaction, Wages, and Unions." *Journal of Human Resources* 14 (Winter 1979): 21-40.

BORJAS, GEORGE J. "Race, Turnover, and Male Earnings." *Industrial Relations* (Winter 1984): 73-89.

BORJAS, GEORGE J. "The Relationship between Wages and Weekly Hours of Work: The Role of Division Bias." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Summer 1980): 409-23.

BORJAS, GEORGE J. and ROSEN, SHERWIN. "Income Prospects and Job Mobility of Younger Men." *Research in Labor Economics* 3 (1980): 159-181.

BORKER, SUSAN; LOUGHLIN, JULIA; RUDOLPH, CLAIRE. "The Long-Term Effects of Adolescent Childrearing: A Retrospective Analysis." *Journal of Social Service Research* 2 (Summer 1979): 341-55.

BORUS, MICHAEL E. "An Inventory of Longitudinal Data Sets of Interest to Economists." *Review of Public Data Use* 10 (1982): 113-126.

BORUS, MICHAEL E. *Tomorrow's Workers*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983.

BORUS, MICHAEL E. "Willingness to Work Among Youth." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Fall 1982): 581-593.

BORUS, MICHAEL E. *Youth and the Labor Market: Analyses from the National Longitudinal Survey*. Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1984.

BORUS, MICHAEL E. and CARPENTER, SUSAN A. "A Note on the Return of Dropouts to High School." *Youth and Society* (June 1983): 501-7.

BORUS, MICHAEL E.; PARNES, HERBERT S.; SANDELL, STEVEN H.; SEIDMAN, BERT. *The Older Worker*. Madison, WI: Industrial Relations Research Association, 1988.

BORUS, MICHAEL E. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I. "The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: Past and Future Uses to Study Labor Market Policy Questions." *Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung* 4 (1984): 428-438.

BOULD, SALLY. "Unemployment as a Factor in Early Retirement Decisions." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 39 (April 1980): 123-36.

BOWERS, NORMAN. "Youth Labor Force Activity: Alternative Surveys Compared." *Monthly Labor Review* 104 (March 1981): 3-17.

BRITO, PATRICIA K. and JUSENIUS, CAROL L. "A Note on Young Women's Occupational Expectations for Age 35." *Vocational Guidance Quarterly* (1980).

BROWN, CHARLES. "Equalizing Differences in the Labor Market." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 94 (February 1980): 113-134.

BROWN, CHARLES. "Estimating the Effects of a Youth Differential on Teenagers and Adults." *Report of the Minimum Wage Study Commission* 5 (1981): 389-427.

BROWN, RANDALL S.; MOON, MARILYN; ZOLOTH, BARBARA S. "Incorporating Occupational Attainment in Studies of Male-Female Earnings Differentials." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Winter 1980): 3-28.

BROWN, RANDALL S.; MOON, MARILYN; ZOLOTH, BARBARA S. "Occupational Attainment and Segregation by Sex." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 33,4 (July 1980): 506-517.

BUCHELE, ROBERT. "Sex Discrimination and Labor Market Segmentation." In: *The Dynamics of Labor Market Segmentation*, Frank Wilkinson, ed., New York: Academic Press, 1981.

BUCHELE, ROBERT and ALDRICH, MARK. "How Much Difference Would Comparable Worth Make?" *Industrial Relations* 24 (Spring 1985): 222-233.

BUCHELE, ROBERT and ALDRICH, MARK. "Where to Look for Comparable Worth." In: *Comparable Worth: Analyses and Evidence*, A. Hill and M. Killingsworth, eds., Industrial Relations Press, 1989.

BURK, JAMES. "Patriotism and the All-Volunteer Force." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 12 (Fall 1985): 229-241.

BUTLER, J.S. and MOFFITT, ROBERT. "A Computationally Efficient Quadrature Procedure for the One-Factor Multinomial Probit Model." *Econometrica* 50 (May 1982): 761-764.

CALHOUN, CHARLES A. and ESPENSHADE, THOMAS J. "Childbearing and Wives' Foregone Earnings." *Population Studies* 42,1 (March 1988): 5-37.

CALL, VAUGHN R. A. and OTTO, LUTHER B. "On 'The Effects of Early Marriage on the Educational Attainments of Young Men': Comment on Kerckhoff and Parrow." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41,2 (May 1979): 217-223.

CAMPBELL, RICHARD T. and HENRETTA, JOHN C. "Status Claims and Status Attainment: The Determinants of Financial Well-Being." *American Journal of Sociology* 86 (November 1980): 618-629.

CAMPBELL, RICHARD T.; MUTRAN, ELIZABETH; PARKER, ROBERT N. "Longitudinal Design and Longitudinal Analysis: A Comparison of Three Approaches." *Research on Aging* 8,4 (December 1986): 480-502.

CAMPIONE, WENDY A. "Predicting Participation in Retirement Preparation Programs." *Journal of Gerontology* 43,3 (May 1988): 91-95.

CANTERBERY, E. RAY. "A Vita Theory of the Personal Income Distribution." *Southern Economic Journal* 45 (July 1979): 12-47.

CARLINER, GEOFFREY. "The Wages of Older Men." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Winter 1982): 25-38.

CARLSON, ELWOOD. "Family Background, School and Early Marriage." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41 (May 1979): 341-53.

CHAMBERLAIN, GARY. "Multivariate Regression Models for Panel Data." *Journal of Econometrics* 18,1 [Annals Supplement] (January 1982): 5-46.

CHAMBERLAIN, GARY and GRILICHES, ZVI. "More on Brothers." In: *Kinometrics: Determinants of Socio-Economic Success Within/Between Families*, P. Taubman, ed., Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing, 1983.

CHAPMAN, BRUCE J. and TAN, HONG W. "Specific Training and Inter-Industry Wage Differentials in U.S. Manufacturing." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 62 (August 1980): 371-378.

CHENOWETH, LILLIAN and MARET, ELIZABETH G. "The Career Patterns of Mature American Women." *Sociology of Work and Occupations: An International Journal* 7 (May 1980): 222-51.

CHEONG, KEYWON; TONEY, MICHAEL B.; STINNER, WILLIAM F. "Racial Differences among Young Men in the Selection of Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Destinations." *Rural Sociology* 51,2 (Summer 1986): 222-228.

CHERLIN, ANDREW. "The National Longitudinal Surveys and Sociological Research." *Contemporary Sociology* 9,4 (July 1980): 512-515.

CHERLIN, ANDREW. "Postponing Marriage: The Influence of Young Women's Work Expectations." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 42 (May 1980): 355-65.

CHERLIN, ANDREW. "Work Life and Marital Dissolution." In: *Divorce and Separation: Context, Causes and Consequences*, G. Levinger & O. Moles, eds., New York: Basic Books, 1979.

CHERLIN, ANDREW and HORIUCHI, SHIRO. "Retrospective Reports of Family Structure: A Methodological Assessment." *Sociological Methods and Research* 8 (May 1980): 454-69.

CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT. "The Economic Consequences of Poor Health, by Race and Sex." *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association* (1982): 473-477.

CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT. "Economic Consequences of Poor Health in Mature Women." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*, Lois B. Shaw, ed., Lexington: Lexington Books, 1983.

CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT. "Economic Determinants and Consequences of Self-Reported Work Disability." *Journal of Health Economics* 3(1984): 117-136.

CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT. "Further Evidence on the Economic Effects of Poor Health." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 67 (February 1985): 61-69.

CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT. "Impairment and Labor Market Outcomes: A Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Analysis." In: *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men*, H. Parnes, ed., Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981.

CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT. "Longitudinal Analysis of Functional Disabilities in Older Men." *Journal of Gerontology* 40,4 (July 1985): 426-433.

CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT. "Work Capacity of Older Men and Age-Eligibility for Medicare Benefits." *Medical Care* 26,9 (September 1988): 867-881.

COGAN, JOHN F. "Fixed Costs and Labor Supply." *Econometrica* 49 (July 1981): 945-963.

COGAN, JOHN F. "Married Women's Labor Supply: A Comparison of Alternative Estimation Procedures." In: *Female Labor Supply: Theory and Estimation*, J.P. Smith, ed. Princeton University Press 1980: 90-118.

COLEMAN, J.S. and HOFFER, T. "Response to Teuber-James, Cain-Goldberger and Morgan." *Sociology of Education* 56 (October 1983): 219-234.

CONSTANTINE, JOHN A. and BAHR, STEPHEN J. "Locus of Control and Marital Stability: A Longitudinal Study." *Journal of Divorce* 4,1 (Fall 1980): 11-22.

CROWLEY, JOAN E. "Longitudinal Effects of Retirement on Men's Well-Being and Health." *Journal of Business & Psychology* 1,2 (Winter 1986): 95-113.

CROWLEY, JOAN E. and SHAPIRO, DAVID. "Aspirations and Expectations of Youth in the United States: Part 1. Education and Fertility." *Youth & Society* 13 (June 1982): 391-422.

D'AMICO, RONALD. "Does Employment During High School Impair Academic Progress?" *Sociology of Education* 57,3 (July 1984): 152-164.

D'AMICO, RONALD. "The Effects of Career Origins on Subsequent Socioeconomic Attainments." *Work and Occupations* 12,3 (August 1985): 329-350.

D'AMICO, RONALD. "Explaining the Effects of Capital Sector for Income Determination." *Work and Occupations* 9 (November 1982): 411-439.

D'AMICO, RONALD. "Industrial Feudalism Reconsidered: The Effects of Unionization on Labor Mobility." *Work and Occupations* 11,4 (November 1984): 407-437.

D'AMICO, RONALD. "Status Maintenance or Status Competition? Wife's Relative Wages as a Determinant of Labor Supply and Marital Instability." *Social Forces* 61 (June 1983): 1186-1205.

D'AMICO, RONALD and BROWN, TIMOTHY. "Patterns of Labor Mobility in a Dual Economy: The Case of Semi-skilled and Unskilled Workers." *Social Science Research* 11 (June 1982): 153-75.

D'AMICO, RONALD and DAYMONT, THOMAS N. "Industrial Organization, Economic Conditions, and the Labor Market Success of Young Men: An Overview and Extension." *Social Science Research* 11 (September 1982): 201-26.

D'AMICO, RONALD; HAURIN, R. JEAN; MOTT, FRANK L. "The Effect of Mother's Employment on Adolescent and Early Adult Outcomes of Young Men and Women." In: *Children of Working Parents: Experiences & Outcomes*, C. Hayes & S. Kammerman, eds., Washington: Nat'l Academy Press, 1983.

DALTON, AMY H. and MARCIS, JOHN G. "The Determinants of Job Satisfaction for Young Males and Females." *Atlantic Economic Journal* 14,3 (September 1986).

DARABI, KATHERINE and ORTIZ, VILMA. "Childbearing Among Young Latino Women in the United States." *American Journal of Public Health* 77,1 (February 1987): 25-28.

DAY, RANDAL D. and BAHR, STEPHEN J. "Income Changes Following Divorce and Remarriage." *Journal of Divorce* 9,3 (Spring 1986): 75-88.

DAYMONT, THOMAS N. "Changes in Black-White Labor Market Opportunities, 1966-1976." In: *Work and Retirement*, H.S. Parnes, ed., Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981.

DAYMONT, THOMAS N. "Pay Premiums for Economic Sector and Race: A Decomposition." *Social Science Research* 9 (September 1980): 245-72.

DAYMONT, THOMAS N. and ANDRISANI, PAUL J. "The Health and Economic Status of Very Early Retirees." *Aging and Work* 6,2 (1983): 117-135.

DAYMONT, THOMAS N. and ANDRISANI, PAUL J. "The Research Uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys: An Update." *Review of Public Data Use* 2,3 (October 1983): 203-310.

DAYMONT, THOMAS N. and RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W. "The Impact of High School Curriculum on the Earnings and Employability of Youth." In: *Job Training for Youth*, R.E. Taylor, et al., eds., Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, 1982.

DAYMONT, THOMAS N. and STATHAM, ANNE. "Occupational Atypicality: Changes, Causes, and Consequences." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*, L. Shaw, ed., Lexington, MA: Heath & Co., 1983.

DESAI, SONALDE; CHASE-LANDSDALE, LINDSAY; MICHAEL, ROBERT T. "Mother or Market? Effects of Maternal Employment on Cognitive Development of Four-Year-Old Children." *Demography* (Forthcoming). Presented: New Orleans, Meetings of the Population Association of America, 1988.

DEX, SHIRLEY and SHAW, LOIS B. *British and American Women at Work: Do Equal Opportunities Policies Matter?* London: MacMillan, Ltd., 1986.

DIAMOND, P.A. and HAUSMAN, JERRY A. "Individual Retirement and Savings Behavior." *Journal of Public Economics* 23,1/2 (February/March 1984): 81-114.

DILLARD, K. DENISE and POL, LOUIS G. "The Individual Economic Costs of Teenage Childbearing." *Family Relations* 31 (1982): 249-259.

DIPRETE, THOMAS A. "Analyzing Labor Force Transitions with Panel Data." *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* 3 (1984): 61-76.

DIRECTOR, STEVEN M. "Underadjustment Bias in the Evaluation of Manpower Training." *Evaluation Quarterly* 3 (May 1979): 190-218.

DOHERTY, WILLIAM. "Impact of Divorce on Locus of Control Orientation in Adult Women: A Longitudinal Study." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 44,4 (April 1983): 834-40.

DOHERTY, WILLIAM and BALDWIN, CYNTHIA. "Shifts and Stability in Locus of Control During the 1970s: Divergence of the Sexes." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 48,4 (1985): 1048-1053.

DRAPER, THOMAS W. "On the Relationship Between Welfare and Marital Stability: A Research Note." *Journal of Marriage & the Family* 43,2 (May 1981): 293-299.

DRAPER, THOMAS W. "Sons, Mothers, and Externality: Is There a Father Effect?" *Child Study Journal* 12,4 (1982): 271-280.

DUNCAN, GREG J.; MORGAN, JAMES N.; ANDRISANI, PAUL J. "Sense of Efficacy and Subsequent Change in Earnings - A Replication/Internal-External Attitudes, Sense of Efficacy, and Labor Market Experience." *Journal of Human Resources* 16,4 (Fall 1981): 649-666.

DUNCAN, GREGORY M. and LEIGH, DUANE E. "Wage Determination in the Union and Nonunion Sectors: A Sample Selectivity Approach." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 34 (October 1980): 2-34.

ECKSTEIN, ZVI and WOLPIN, KENNETH I. "Dynamic Labor Force Participation of Married Women and Endogenous Work Experience." *Review of Economic Studies* (April 1989).

ECKSTEIN, ZVI and WOLPIN, KENNETH I. "Estimating a Market Equilibrium Search Model from Panel Data on Individuals." *Econometrica* (Forthcoming). Working Paper, University of Minnesota, Department of Economics, 1989.

EHRENBERG, RONALD G. and MARCUS, ALAN J. "Minimum Wage Legislation and the Educational Outcomes of Youth." *Research in Labor Economics* 3 (1980): 61-93.

EHRENBERG, RONALD G. and MARCUS, ALAN J. "Minimum Wages and Teenagers' Enrollment-Employment Outcomes: A Multinomial Logit Model." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Winter 1982): 39-58.

ELSTER, ARTHUR; KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.; LAMB, MICHAEL E. "The Association Between Adolescent Parenthood and Problem Behavior." *Pediatrics* (Forthcoming).

ENGLAND, PAULA. "The Failure of Human Capital Theory to Explain Occupational Sex Segregation." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Spring 1982): 358-70.

ENGLAND, PAULA. "Women and Occupational Prestige: A Case of Vacuous Sex Equality." *Signs* 5 (Winter 1979): 252-265.

ENGLAND, PAULA; FARKAS, GEORGE; KILBOURNE, BARBARA; DOU, THOMAS. "Explaining Occupational Sex Segregation and Wages: Findings from a Model with Fixed Effects." *American Sociological Review* 53,4 (August 1988): 544-558.

ERENBURG, M. "Men in the Pre-Retirement Years: Papers on the Occasion of a Conference on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Men 45-64 Years of Age." *Aging and Work* 3,4 (Fall 1980): 279-280.

EVANS, DAVID S. and JOVANOVIC, BOYAN. "An Estimated Model of Entrepreneurial Choice under Liquidity Constraints." *Journal of Political Economy* 97,4 (August 1989): 808-827.

EVANS, DAVID S. and LEIGHTON, LINDA S. "Some Empirical Aspects of Entrepreneurship." *American Economic Review* 79, 3 (June 1989): 519-535.

EVANS, DAVID S. and LEIGHTON, LINDA S. "Why Do Smaller Firms Pay Less?" *Journal of Human Resources* 24,2 (Spring 1989): 299-318.

FALARIS, EVANGELOS M. "An Empirical Study of the Timing and Spacing of Childbearing." *Southern Economic Journal* 54,2 (October 1987): 287-300.

FALARIS, EVANGELOS M. "Migration and Wages of Young Men." *Journal of Human Resources* 23,4 (Fall 1988): 514-534.

FARBER, HENRY S. "Trends in Worker Demand for Union Representation." *The American Economic Review* 79,2 (May 1989): 166-171.

FARBER, HENRY S. "Unionism, Labor Turnover, and Wages of Young Men." *Research in Labor Economics* 3 (1980): 33-53.

FEATHERMAN, DAVID L. "Issues for Manpower Research on Youth in the Transition from School to Work." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (Winter 1980): 118-125.

FEATHERMAN, DAVID L. "Retrospective Longitudinal Research: Methodological Considerations." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (Winter 1980): 152-169.

FELMLEE, DIANE H. "A Dynamic Analysis of Women's Employment Exits." *Demography* (May 1984): 171-83.

FELMLEE, DIANE H. "The Dynamics of Women's Job Mobility." *Work and Occupations* 11,3 (August 1984): 259-281.

FELMLEE, DIANE H. "Returning to School and Women's Educational Attainment." *Sociology of Education* 61,1 (January 1988): 29-41.

FELMLEE, DIANE H. "Women's Job Mobility Processes Within and Between Employers." *American Sociological Review* 47 (February 1982): 142-151.

FILLENBAUM, GERDA G.; GEORGE, LINDA K.; PALMORE, ERDMAN B. "Determinants and Consequences of Retirement Among Men of Different Races and Economic Levels." *Journal of Gerontology* 40,1 (January 1985): 85-94.

FISHE, RAYMOND P.H.; TROST, ROBERT P.; LURIE, PHILLIP M. "Labor Force Earnings, and College Choice of Young Women: An Examination of Selectivity Bias and Comparative Advantage." *Economics of Education Review* 1 (Spring 1981): 169-191.

FLEISHER, BELTON M. and RHODES, GEORGE F. "Fertility, Women's Wage Rates, and Labor Supply." *American Economic Review* 69 (March 1979): 14-24.

FLEISHER, BELTON M. and RHODES, GEORGE F. "Individual Labor Force Decisions and Unemployment in Local Labor Markets." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 61 (November 1979): 629-34.

FLINN, CHRISTOPHER J. "Wages and Job Mobility of Young Workers." *Journal of Political Economy* 94,3 (June 1986): S88-S110.

FLINN, CHRISTOPHER J. and HECKMAN, JAMES J. "Are Unemployment and Out of the Labor Force Behaviorally Distinct Labor Force States?" *Journal of Labor Economics* 1 (Winter 1983): 28-42.

FLINN, CHRISTOPHER J. and HECKMAN, JAMES J. "Models for the Analysis of Labor Force Dynamics." In: *Advances in Econometrics* 1, R. Basemann and G. Rhodes, eds., Greenwich, CT, JAI Press, 1982.

FLINN, CHRISTOPHER J. and HECKMAN, JAMES J. "New Methods for Analyzing Structural Models of Labor Force Dynamics." *Journal of Econometrics* 18,1 (January 1982): 115-168.

FLYNN, ROBERT J. "The Effect of Schooling, Training, Work Experience, and Economic Sector on the Vocational Success of Low-IQ and Average-IQ Young Men." In: *Frontiers of Knowledge in Mental*

Retardation: Social, Educational, & Behavioral Aspects, P. Mittler, ed., Baltimore: University Park Press, 1980.

FLYNN, ROBERT J. "Mental Ability, Schooling, and Early Career Achievement of Low-IQ and Average-IQ Young Men." *American Journal of Mental Deficiency* 84,5 (March 1980): 431-43.

FRANTZ, ROGER S. "Attitudes and Work Performance Among Young Men During the Transition from School to Work." *American Economist* 26,1 (Spring 1982): 43-50.

FRANTZ, ROGER S. "The Effect of Early Labor Market Experience upon Internal-External Locus of Control among Young Male Workers." *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 9 (1980): 203-10.

FRANTZ, ROGER S. "Internal-External Locus of Control and Labor Market Performance: Empirical Evidence Using Longitudinal Survey Data." *Psychology* 17,3 (Fall 1980): 23-29.

FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D. "Educational Levels, Aspirations and Expectations of Military and Civilian Males, Ages 18-22." *Armed Forces & Society* 10,2 (Winter 1984): 211-228.

FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D. "Job Satisfaction Determinants: Differences Between Servicemen and Civilians." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 11 (Fall 1983): 265-280.

FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D. "Long Term Returns to Vocational Training: Evidence from Military Sources." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Winter 1980): 49-66.

FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D. "Psychic Income and Self Employment." *Journal of Private Enterprise* 1,1 (Fall 1985): 121-127.

FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D. "Self-Employed Workers: Returns to Education and Training." *Economics of Education Review* 1 (Summer 1981): 315-337.

FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D. "Socioeconomic Status of World War II Veterans by Race: An Empirical Test of the Bridging Hypothesis." *Social Science Quarterly*: 534-551.

FREEMAN, RICHARD B. "Black Economic Progress after 1964: Who Has Gained and Why?" In: *Studies in Labor Markets*, Sherwin Rosen, ed., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981.

FREEMAN, RICHARD B. "The Effect of Unionism on Worker Attachment to Firms." *Journal of Labor Research* 1 (Spring 1980): 29-61.

FREEMAN, RICHARD B. "Longitudinal Analyses of the Effects of Trade Unions." *Journal of Labor Economics* 2,1 (January 1984): 1-26.

FREEMAN, RICHARD B. and WISE, DAVID A. "The Youth Labor Market Problem: Its Nature, Causes, and Consequences." In: *The Youth Labor Market Problem: Its Nature, Causes, & Consequences*, R.Freeman, et al., eds., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982. August 1983.

FURSTENBERG, FRANK F.; BROOKS - GUNN, J.; MORGAN, S. PHILIP. "Adolescent Mothers and Their Children in Later Life." *Family Planning Perspectives* 19,4 (July/August 1987): 142-151. See also: *Adolescent Mothers in Later Life*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987.

GAREN, JOHN E. "The Trade-Off Between Wages and Wage Growth." *Journal of Human Resources* 20,4 (1985): 522-539.

GAREN, JOHN E. "Worker Heterogeneity, Job Screening, and Firm Size." *Journal of Political Economy* 93,4 (August 1985): 715-739.

GARVEY, NANCY and REIMERS, CORDELIA. "Predicted vs. Potential Work Experience in an Earnings Function for Young Women." *Research in Labor Economics*, Volume III (1980).

GERHART, BARRY. "How Important are Dispositional Factors as Determinants of Job Satisfaction? Implications for Job Design and Other Personnel Programs." *Journal of Applied Psychology* 72,3 (August 1987): 366-373.

GERHART, BARRY. "Sources of Variance in Incumbent Perceptions of Job Complexity." *Journal of Applied Psychology* 73,2 (May 1988): 154-162.

GEWEKE, JOHN; MARSHALL, ROBERT C.; ZARKIN, GARY A. "Mobility Indices in Continuous Time Markov Chains." *Econometrica* 54,6 (November 1986): 1407-23.

GILL, ANDREW M. "The Role of Discrimination in Determining Occupational Structure." *Industrial & Labor Relations Review* 42,4 (July 1989): 610-623.

GILROY, CURTIS. "A Demographic Profile of Minimum Wage Workers." In: *Report of the Minimum Wage Study Commission*, Volume II (1981): 153-213.

GLASS, JENNIFER. "Job Quits and Job Changes: The Effects of Young Women's Work Conditions and Family Factors." *Gender & Society* 2,2 (June 1988): 228-240.

GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K. and WAITE, LINDA J. "Nestleaving Patterns and the Transition to Marriage for Young Men and Women." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 49,3 (August 1987): 507-516.

GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K. and WAITE, LINDA J. "Sex Differences in the Entry into Marriage." *American Journal of Sociology* 92,1 (July 1986): 91-109.

GONUL, FUSUN. "Dynamic Labor Force Participation Decisions of Males in the Presence of Layoffs and Uncertain Job Offers." *Journal of Human Resources* 24,2 (Spring 1989): 195-220.

GOODWIN, LEONARD. "Poor Youth and Employment: A Social Psychological Perspective." *Youth and Society* 11 (March 1979): 311-51.

GOTTFREDSON, LINDA S. "Aspiration-Job Match: Age Trends in a Large, Nationally Representative Sample of Young White Men." *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 26 (1979): 319-328.

GOTTFREDSON, LINDA S. and BECKER, HENRY J. "A Challenge to Vocational Psychology: How Important are Aspirations in Determining Career Development?" *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 18 (April 1981): 121-37.

GOTTFREDSON, LINDA S. and BROWN, VICKY C. "Occupational Differentiation among White Men in the First Decade after High School." *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 19 (December 1981): 251-89.

GOTTSCHALK, PETER. "Earnings Mobility: Permanent Change or Transitory Fluctuations?" *Review of Economics and Statistics* 64 (August 1982): 450-456.

GOYDER, JOHN C. "Income Differences Between the Sexes: Findings from a National Canadian Survey." *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 18 (1981): 321-342.

GRANT, BRIDGET F.; HARFORD, THOMAS C.; GRIGSON, M. BETH. "Stability of Alcohol-Consumption Among Youth - A National Longitudinal Study." *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 49,3 (1988): 253-260.

GREENSTEIN, THEODORE. "Social-Psychological Factors in Perinatal Labor-Force Participation." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 48,3 (1986): 565-571.

GRILICHES, ZVI. "Expectations, Realizations, and the Aging of Young Men." Harvard Institute of Economic Research, Discussion Paper 710, 1979. Also in: *Research in Labor Economics* 3 (1980): 1-21.

GRILICHES, ZVI. "Schooling Interruption, Work While in School and the Returns from Schooling." *Scandinavian Journal of Economics* (1980): 291-303.

GRILICHES, ZVI. "Sibling Models and Data in Economics: Beginnings of a Survey." *Journal of Political Economy* 87 (October 1979): 537-564.

GRILICHES, ZVI and YATCHEW, ADONIS. "Sample Selection Bias and Endogeneity in the Estimation of a Wage Equation: An Alternative Specification." *Annales de l'INSEE* 43 (July-September 1981): 35-46.

GUSTMAN, ALAN L. and STEINMEIER, THOMAS L. "The Relation between Vocational Training in High School and Economic Outcomes." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 36 (October 1982): 73-87.

HAHN, ANDREW and FRIEDMAN, BARRY. "Did the CETA System Work for Disadvantaged Youth? An Overview of Program Impacts after Program Participation." In: *The CETA Youth Employment Record*, Report to the U.S. Dept of Labor, 1983.

HARDY, MELISSA A. "Effects of Education on Retirement Among White Male Wage-and-Salary Workers." *Sociology of Education* 57 (April 1984): 84-98.

HARDY, MELISSA A. "Job Characteristics and Health: Differential Impact on Benefit Entitlement." *Research on Aging* 4,4 (December 1982): 457-478.

HARDY, MELISSA A. "Occupational Structure and Retirement." In: *Current Perspectives on Aging and the Life Course*, Zena Beau, ed., Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1985.

HARDY, MELISSA A. "Social Policy and Determinants of Retirement: A Longitudinal Analysis of Older White Males, 1969-1975." *Social Forces* 60 (June 1982): 1103-1122.

HARDY, MELISSA A. and PAVALKO, ELIZA K. "The Internal Structure of Self-Reported Health Measures Among Older Workers and Retirees." *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 27,4 (December 1986): 346-357.

HARRIS, ROBERT M. and HOLLINGSWORTH, DAVID K. "Locus of Control and Work Limitations of Handicapped Women." *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling* 11,1 (Spring 1980): 40-43.

HARRISON, BENNETT and SUM, ANDREW. "Data Requirements for 'Dual' or 'Segmented' Labor Market Research." In: *Counting the Labor Force, Appendix Volume I: Concepts and Data Needs.* Washington,D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1980.

HARRISON, SCOTT G. and WAITE, LINDA J. "Mature Women's Kin Availability and Contact." *Sociology and Social Research* 71,4 (July 1987): 266-270.

HASHIMOTO, MASANORI. "Minimum Wage Effect on Training on the Job." *American Economic Review* 72 (December 1982): 1070-1087.

HAURIN, DONALD R. "Women's Labor Market Reactions to Family Disruptions." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 71,1 (February 1989): 54-61.

HAURIN, DONALD R. and HAURIN, R. JEAN. "The Migration of Youth and the Business Cycle: 1978 to 1984." *Economic Development Quarterly* 1,2 (May 1987): 162-169.

HAURIN, DONALD R. and HAURIN, R. JEAN. "Net Migration, Unemployment, and the Business Cycle." *Journal of Regional Science* 28,2 (1988): 239-253.

HAVEMAN, ROBERT H. and WOLFE, BARBARA L. "The Decline in Male Labor Force Participation: Comment." *Journal of Political Economy* 92,3 (1984): 532-541.

HAYWARD, MARK D. "The Influence of Occupational Characteristics on Men's Early Retirement." *Social Forces* 64,4 (June 1986): 1032-1045.

HAYWARD, MARK D.; GRADY, WILLIAM R.; HARDY, MELISSA A.; SOMMERS, DAVID. "Occupational Influences on Retirement, Disability and Death." *Demography* (Forthcoming).

HAYWARD, MARK D. and HARDY, MELISSA A. "Early Retirement Processes Among Older Men: Occupational Differences." *Research on Aging* 7,4, (December 1985): 491-515.

HAYWARD, MARK D.; HARDY, MELISSA A.; GRADY, WILLIAM R. "Labor Force Withdrawal Patterns Among a Cohort of Older Men in the United States." *Social Science Quarterly* (Forthcoming).

HECKMAN, JAMES J. "Sample Selection Bias as a Specification Error with an Application to the Estimation of Labor Supply Functions." In: *Female Labor Supply: Theory and Estimation*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1980.

HECKMAN, JAMES J. and BORJAS, GEORGE J. "Does Unemployment Cause Future Unemployment? Definitions,Questions and Answers from a Continuous Time Model of Heterogeneity and State Dependence." *Economica* 47 (August 1980): 247-283.

HECKMAN, JAMES J. and WILLIS, ROBERT J. "Reply to Mincer and Ofek." *Journal of Political Economy* 87 (February 1979): 203-211.

HENRETTA, JOHN C. "Race Differences in Middle Class Lifestyle: The Role of Home Ownership." *Social Science Research* 8 (March 1979): 63-78.

HEROLD, JOAN and WALDRON, INGR[illegible] "Part-time Employment and Women's Health." *Journal of Occupational Medicine* (1985).

HILLS, STEPHEN M. "Attitudes of Union and Nonunion Male Workers toward Union Representation." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 38,2 (January 1985): 179-194.

HILLS, STEPHEN M. "Estimating the Relationships between Unemployment Compensation and the Duration of Unemployment--The Problem of Eligible Nonfilers." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (1982): 460-70.

HILLS, STEPHEN M.; BECKER, BRIAN E.; KIM, CHOONGSOO; D'AMICO, RONALD; et alia. *Market Defenses: Early Work Decisions of Today's Middle-aged Men*. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

HILLS, STEPHEN M.; D'AMICO, RONALD; SHAPIRO, DAVID; LYNCH, LISA M.; et alia. *The Changing Labor Market: A Longitudinal Study of Young Men*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1986.

HILLS, STEPHEN M. and REUBENS, B.G. "Youth Employment in the United States." In: *Youth at Work: A Cross-National Survey*, B.G. Reubens, ed., Totowa, N.J.: Allenheld Osmun, 1983.

HIRSCH, WERNER Z. and RUFOLO, ANTHONY M. "Determinants of Municipal Wages: Some Tests of the Competitive Wage Hypothesis." *Research in Urban Economics* 2 (1982): 309-27.

HOFFERTH, SANDRA L. and MOORE, KRISTIN A. "Early Childbearing and Later Economic Well-Being." *American Sociological Review* 44 (October 1979): 784-815.

HOFFMAN, EMILY P. "Comparative Labor Supply of Black and White Women." *Review of Black Political Economy* 11 (Summer 1982): 429-439.

HOFFMAN, EMILY P. "Determinants of Youths' Educational and Occupational Goals: Sex and Race Differences." *Economics of Education Review* 6,1 (1987): 41-48.

HOFFMAN, EMILY P. "Economic Progress of Black Women." *Economics Letters* 6 (1980): 191-195.

HOFFMAN, EMILY P. "Fertility and Female Employment." *Quarterly Review of Economics and Business* 25,1 (Spring 1985): 85-96.

HOFLER, RICHARD A. and POLACHEK, SOLOMON W. "A New Approach for Measuring Wage Ignorance in the Labor Market." *Journal of Economics and Business* 37,3 (August 1985): 267-276.

HOLLINGSWORTH, DAVID K. and HARRIS, ROBERT R. "The Labor Force Participation of Handicapped Women: An Empirical Analysis." *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling* 11 (1980): 100-03.

HOLLINGSWORTH, DAVID K. and PEASE, L.A. "The Impact of Public Assistance on the Rehabilitation Process of Handicapped Women." *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling* 11 (1980): 192-95.

HOLTZ-EAKIN, DOUGLAS; NEWEY, WHITNEY; ROSEN, HARVEY S. "Estimating Vector Autoregressions with Panel Data." *Econometrica* 56,6 (November 1988): 1371-1395.

HOLZER, HARRY J. "Informal Job Search and Black Youth Unemployment." *American Economic Review* 77,3 (June 1987): 446-452.

HOLZER, HARRY J. "Job Search by Employed and Unemployed Youth." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 40,4 (July 1987): 601-611.

HOLZER, HARRY J. "Reservation Wages and Their Labor Market Effects for Black and White Male Youth." *Journal of Human Resources* 21,2 (Spring 1986): 157-177.

HUNT, JANET C. and KAU, JAMES B. "Migration and Wage Growth: A Human Capital Approach." *Southern Economic Journal* 51,3 (January 1985): 697-710.

HUNT, JANET C.; KIKER, B.F.; WILLIAMS, C. GLYN. "The Effect of Type of Union on Member-Nonmember Wage Differentials." *Journal of Labor Research* 8,1 (Winter 1987): 59-65.

JACOBS, JERRY A. "Industrial Sector and Career Mobility Reconsidered." *American Sociological Review* 48,3 (June 1983): 415-421.

JACOBS, JERRY A. *Revolving Doors: Sex Segregation and Women's Careers.* Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1989.

JACOBS, JERRY A. "The Sex Typing of Aspirations and Occupations: Instability during the Careers of Young Women." *Social Science Quarterly* 68,1 (March 1987): 122-137.

JACOBS, JERRY A. and FURSTENBERG, FRANK F. "Changing Places: Conjugal Careers and Women's Marital Mobility." *Social Forces* 64,3 (March 1986): 714-732.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM G.; CURINGTON, WILLIAM P.; CULLINAN, PAUL R. "Income Security for the Disabled." *Industrial Relations* 18 (Spring 1979): 173-83.

JONES, ETHEL B. *Determinants of Female Reentrant Unemployment.* Kalamazoo, MI: The W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1983.

JONES, ETHEL B. "Union/Nonunion Differentials: Membership or Coverage?" *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Spring 1982): 276-285.

JONES, ETHEL B. and LONG, JAMES E. "Human Capital and Labor Market Employment: Additional Evidence for Women." *Journal of Human Resources* 14 (Spring 1979): 270-79.

JONES, ETHEL B. and LONG, JAMES E. "Part-Week Work and Human Capital Investment by Married Women." *Journal of Human Resources* 14 (Fall 1979): 563-78.

JONES, ETHEL B. and LONG, JAMES E. "Part-Week Work and Women's Unemployment." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 63 (February 1981): 70-76.

KAHN, JOAN R.; KALSBEEK, WILLIAM D.; HOFFERTH, SANDRA L. "National Estimates of Teenage Sexual Activity: Evaluating the Comparability of Three National Surveys." *Demography* 25,2 (May 1988): 189-204.

KAHN, LAWRENCE M. "Union Strength and Wage Inflation." *Industrial Relations* 18 (Spring 1979): 144-55.

KAHN, LAWRENCE M. "Wage Growth and Endogenous Experience." *Industrial Relations* 19 (Winter 1980): 50-63.

KAHN, LAWRENCE M. and LOW, STUART A. "An Empirical Model of Employed Search, Unemployed Search, and Nonsearch." *Journal of Human Resources* 19,1 (1983): 104-117.

KAHN, LAWRENCE M. and LOW, STUART A. "The Relative Effects of Employed and Unemployed Job Search." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 64 (May 1982): 234-41.

KAHN, LAWRENCE M. and LOW, STUART A. "The Wage Impacts of Job Search." *Industrial Relations* (Winter 1982): 53-61.

KAHN, SHULAMIT and GRIESINGER, HARRIET. "Female Mobility and the Returns to Seniority: Should EEO Policy Be Concerned with Promotion?" *The American Economic Review* 79,2 (May 1989): 300-304.

KALACHEK, EDWARD; RAINES, FREDERIC; LARSON, DONALD. "The Determination of Labor Supply: A Dynamic Model." *Industrial and Labor Relations* Review 32 (April 1979): 367-77.

KALACHEK, EDWARD and RAINES, FREDERIC. "The Structure Of Wage Differences Among Mature Male Workers." *Journal of Human Resources* 11 (Fall 1979): 454-506.

KALACHEK, EDWARD and RAINES, FREDERIC. "Trade Unions and Hiring Standards." *Journal of Labor Research* 1 (Spring 1980): 63-75.

KALLEBERG, ARNE L. and HUDIS, PAULA M. "Wage Change in the Late Career: A Model for the Outcomes of Job Sequences." *Social Science Research* 8 (1979): 16-40.

KEANE, MICHAEL; MOFFITT, ROBERT; RUNKLE, DAVID. "Real Wages over the Business Cycle: Estimating the Impact of Heterogeneity with Micro Data." *Journal of Political Economy* 96 (December 1988): 1232-1266.

KERCKHOFF, ALAN C. and EVERETT, DIANE D. "Sponsored and Contest Education Pathways to Jobs in Great Britain and the United States." *Research in Sociology of Education and Socialization* 6 (1986): 133-163.

KERCKHOFF, ALAN C. and JACKSON, ROBERT A. "Types of Education and the Occupational Attainments of Young Men." *Social Forces* 61 (September 1982): 24-45.

KERCKHOFF, ALAN C. and PARROW, ALAN A. "The Effect of Early Marriage on the Educational Attainment of Young Men." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41 (February 1979): 97-107.

KIKER, B.F. and ROBERTS, R. BLAINE. "The Durability of Human Capital: Some New Evidence." *Economic Inquiry* 22,2 (April 1984): 269-281.

KING, GAIL B. and STEARNS, PETER N. "The Retirement Experience as a Policy Factor: An Applied History Approach." *Journal of Social History* 14 (Summer 1981): 589-625.

KING, RANDALL H. "Some Further Evidence on the Rate of Return to Schooling and the Business Cycle." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Spring 1980): 264-71.

KINGSON, ERIC R. "Critique of Early Retirement Study Disputed." *Aging and Work* 5 (1982): 93-110.

KINGSON, ERIC R. "The Health of Very Early Retirees." *Social Security Bulletin* 45 (September 1982): 3-9.

KINGSON, ERIC R. "Involuntary Early Retirement." *Journal of the Institute for Socioeconomic Studies* 6 (Autumn 1981): 27-39.

KINGSON, ERIC R. "Retirement Circumstances of Very Early Retirees: A Life Cycle Perspective." *Aging and Work* 4 (Summer 1981): 161-74.

KINGSON, ERIC R. and SCHEFFLER, RICHARD M. "Aging: Issues and Economic Trends for the 1980s." *Inquiry* 18 (Fall 1981): 197-213.

KNIESNER, THOMAS J.; MCELROY, MARJORIE B.; WILCOX, STEVEN P. "Getting into Poverty Without a Husband, and Getting Out, With or Without." *The American Economic Review* 78,2 (May 1988): 86-95.

KNIESNER, THOMAS J.; POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.; PADILLA, ARTHUR H. "The Rate of Return to Schooling and the Business Cycle: Additional Estimates." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Spring 1980): 273-77.

KOBRIN, FRANCES E. and WAITE, LINDA J. "Effects of Childhood Family Structure on the Transition to Marriage." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 46,4 (1984): 807-16.

KOHEN, ANDREW I. "Minimum Wage and Handicapped Workers." In: *Report of the Minimum Wage Study Commission* 5 (1981): 429-464.

KOHEN, ANDREW I. and GILROY, CURTIS. "The Minimum Wage, Income Distribution, and Poverty." In: *Report of the Minimum Wage Study Commission* 8 (1981): 1-30.

KOTLIKOFF, LAURENCE J. "Testing the Theory of Social Security and Life Cycle Accumulation." *American Economic Review* 69 (June 1979): 396-410.

KRAUSE, NEAL and STRYKER, SHELDON. "Stress and Well-being: The Buffering Role of Locus of Control Beliefs." *Social Science and Medicine* 18,9 (1984): 783-90.

KREIN, SHEILA FITZGERALD. "Growing Up in a Single-Parent Family: The Effect on Education and Earnings of Young Men." *Family Relations* 35,1 (January 1986): 161-168.

KREIN, SHELIA FITZGERALD and BELLER, ANDREA A. "Educational Attainment of Children from Single-Parent Families: Differences by Exposure, Gender and Race." *Demography* 25,2 (May 1988): 221-234.

LAIRSON, DAVID; LORIMOR, RONALD; SLATER, CARL. "Estimates of the Demand for Health: Males in the Pre-Retirement Years." *Social Science and Medicine* 19,7 (1984): 741-747.

LASSALLE, ANN D. and SPOKANE, ARNOLD R. "Patterns of Early Labor Force Participation of American Women." *Career Development Quarterly* 36,1 (September 1987): 55-65.

LAZEAR, EDWARD. "Family Background and Optimal Schooling Decisions." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 62 (February 1980): 42-51.

LAZEAR, EDWARD. "The Narrowing of Black-White Wage Differentials is Illusory." *American Economic Review* 69 (September 1979): 553-564.

LAZEAR, EDWARD and MILLER, FREDERICK H. "Minimum Wage versus Minimum Compensation." *Report of the Minimum Wage Study Commission* 5 (1981): 347-80.

LEHRER, EVELYN. "Log-Linear Probability Models: An Application to the Analysis of Timing of First Birth." *Applied Economics* 17,3 (June 1985): 477-489.

LEHRER, EVELYN and STOKES, HOUSTON. "Determinants of the Female Occupational Distribution: A Log-Linear Probability Analysis." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 67, 3 (August 1985): 395-404.

LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN; WAITE, LINDA J.; WITSBERGER, CHRISTINA. "Child Care for Preschoolers: Differences by Child's Age." *Demography* 25,2 (May 1988): 205-220.

LEIGH, DUANE E. "The Determinants of Workers' Union Status: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys." *Journal of Human Resources* 20,4 (Fall 1985): 555-566.

LEIGH, DUANE E. "Do Union Members Receive Compensating Wage Differentials?" *American Economic Review* 71 (December 1981): 1049-55.

LEIGH, DUANE E. "The Effect of Unionism on Workers' Valuation of Future Pension Benefits." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 34 (July 1981): 510-21.

LEIGH, DUANE E. "The National Longitudinal Surveys: A Selective Survey of Recent Evidence." *Review of Public Data Use* 10 (October 1983): 185-201.

LEIGH, DUANE E. "Racial Differentials in Union Relative Wage Effects: A Simultaneous Equations Approach." *Journal of Labor Research* 1 (Spring 1980): 95-114.

LEIGH, DUANE E. "Union Preferences, Job Satisfaction, and the Union-Voice Hypothesis." *Industrial Relations* 25,1 (Winter 1986): 65-71.

LEIGH, DUANE E. "Unions and Nonwage Racial Discrimination." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 32 (July 1979): 439-50.

LEIGH, DUANE E. "Why is There Mandatory Retirement? An Empirical Re-Examination." *Journal of Human Resources* 19,4 (Fall 1984): 512-531.

LEIGH, DUANE E. and HILLS, STEPHEN M. "Male-Female Differences in the Potential for Union Growth Outside Traditionally Unionized Industries." *Journal of Labor Research* 8,2 (Spring 1987): 131-142.

LEIGH, DUANE E. and HILLS, STEPHEN M. "Public Sector-Private Sector Differences in Reasons Underlying Expressed Union Preferences." *Journal of Collective Negotiations in the Public Sector* 16,1 (1987): 1-14.

LEIGHTON, LINDA S. and MINCER, JACOB. "Effects of Minimum Wages on Human Capital Formation." In: *The Economics of Legal Minimum Wages*, S. Rattenberg, ed., Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1981.

LERMAN, ROBERT I. "Who are the Young Absent Fathers?" *Youth and Society* 18,1 (September 1986): 3-27.

LEUTHOLD, JANE H. "Taxes and the Two-Earner Family: Impact on the Work Decision." *Public Finance Quarterly* 7 (April 1979): 147-161.

LICHTER, DANIEL T. "The Migration of Dual-Worker Families: Does the Wife's Job Matter?" *Social Science Quarterly* 63 (March 1982): 48-57.

LICHTER, DANIEL T. "Socioeconomic Returns to Migration Among Married Women." *Social Forces* 62 (December 1983).

LINK, CHARLES R.; RATLEDGE, EDWARD C.; LEWIS, KENNETH. "The Quality of Education and Cohort Variation in Black-White Earnings Differentials: Reply." *American Economic Review* 70 (March 1980): 196-203.

LITTLE, ROGER D. and FREDLAND, J. ERIC. "Veteran Status, Earnings, and Race: Some Long Term Results." *Armed Forces and Society* 5 (February 1979): 244-260.

LONG, JAMES E. "Are Government Workers Overpaid? Alternative Evidence." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Winter 1982): 123-31.

LONG, JAMES E. and JONES, ETHEL B. "Labor Force Entry and Exit by Married Women: A Longitudinal Analysis." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 62 (February 1980): 1-6.

LONG, JAMES E. and JONES, ETHEL B. "Married Women in Part-Time Employment." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 34 (April 1981): 413-25.

LONG, JAMES E. and JONES, ETHEL B. "Part-Week Work by Married Women." *Southern Economic Journal* 46 (January 1980): 716-25.

LONG, JAMES E. and LINK, ALBERT N. "The Impact of Market Structure on Wages, Fringe Benefits, and Turnover." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 36 (January 1983): 239-50.

LYNCH, LISA M. "The Youth Labor Market In the Eighties: Determinants of Re-employment Probabilities for Young Men and Women." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 71, 1 (February 1989): 37-45.

LYON, LARRY and ABELL, TROY. "Male Entry into the Labor Force: Estimates of Occupational Rewards and Labor Market Discrimination." *Sociological Quarterly* 21 (Winter 1980): 81-92.

LYON, LARRY; ABELL, TROY; JONES, ELIZABETH; RECTOR-OWEN, HOLLEY. "The National Longitudinal Surveys Data for Labor Market Entry: Evaluating the Small Effects of Racial Discrimination and the Large Effects of Sexual Discrimination." *Social Problems* 29 (June 1982): 524-39.

LYON, LARRY and ABELL, TROY. "Social Mobility among Young Black and White Men: A Longitudinal Study of Occupational Prestige and Income." *Pacific Sociological Review* 22,2 (April 1979): 201-222.

LYON, LARRY and RECTOR-OWEN, HOLLEY. "Labor Market Mobility Among Young Black and White Women: Longitudinal Models of Occupational Prestige and Income." *Social Sciences Quarterly* 58 (March 1981): 64-78.

MACKE, ANNE S. "Using the National Longitudinal Surveys to Examine Changes in Women's Role Behavior." *Journal of Social Issues* 38,1 (1982): 39-51.

MACKE, ANNE S. and MOTT, FRANK L. "The Impact of Maternal Characteristics and Significant Life Events on the Work Orientation of Adolescent Women: A Longitudinal Look." *Research in Labor Economics* 3 (1980): 129-46.

MANGUM, STEPHEN L. and ADAMS, ARVIL VAN. "The Labor Market Impacts of Post-school Occupational Training for Young Men." *Growth and Change* 18,4 (Fall 1987): 57-73.

MANGUM, STEPHEN L. and BALL, DAVID E. "Military Skill Training: Some Evidence of Transferability." *Armed Forces and Society* 13,3 (Spring 1987): 425-441.

MANGUM, STEPHEN L. and BALL, DAVID E. "The Transferability of Military-Provided Occupational Training in the Post-Draft Era." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 42,2 (January 1989): 230-245.

MARCUS, RICHARD D. "Earnings and the Decision to Return to School." *Economics of Education Review* (1985).

MARCUS, RICHARD D. "Measuring the Rate of Return to Interrupted Schooling." *Journal of Educational Statistics* 9,4 (Winter 1984): 295-310.

MARET, ELIZABETH G. "How Women's Health Affects Labor Force Attachment." *Monthly Labor Review* 105 (April 1982): 56-58.

MARET, ELIZABETH G. and CHENOWETH, LILLIAN. "The Labor Force Patterns of Mature Rural Women." *Rural Sociology* 44 (Winter 1979): 736-53.

MARET, ELIZABETH G. and FINLAY, BARBARA. "The Distribution of Household Labor Among Women in Dual-Earner Families." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (May 1984): 357-64.

MARSHALL, ROBERT C. and ZARKIN, GARY A. "The Effect of Job Tenure on Wage Offers." *Journal of Labor Economics* 5,3 (July 1987): 301-324.

MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM. "Adolescent Fathers in the United States: Their Initial Living Arrangements, Marital Experience and Educational Outcomes." *Family Planning Perspectives* 19,6 (November/December 1987): 240-251.

MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM. "Teenage Fatherhood: High School Accreditation and Educational Attainment." In: *Adolescent Fathers*, Arthur Elster and Michael Lamb, eds., Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1986.

MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM and MOTT, FRANK L. "Does Wanting to Become Pregnant with a First Child Affect Subsequent Maternal Behaviors and Infant Birth Weight?" *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 50 (November 1988): 1023-1036.

MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM and MOTT, FRANK L. "The Impact of Sex Education on Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use, and Premarital Pregnancy Among American Teenagers." *Family Planning Perspectives* 18,4 (July/August 1986): 151-162.

MAXWELL, NAN L. "Economic Returns to Migration: Marital Status and Gender Differences." *Social Science Quarterly* 69,1 (March 1988): 108-121.

MAXWELL, NAN L. "The Effect of Human Capital and Labor Market Segments on Retirement Income: A Policy Analysis." *Social Science Quarterly* 67,1 (March 1986): 53-68.

MAXWELL, NAN L. "Influences on the Timing of First Childbearing." *Contemporary Policy Issues* 5,2 (April 1987): 113-121.

MAXWELL, NAN L. "Labor Market Effects from Involuntary Job Losses in Layoffs and Plant Closings: The Role of Human Capital in Facilitating Reemployment and Reduced Wage Loss." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 48 (April 1989).

MAXWELL, NAN L. "Occupational Differences in the Determination of U.S. Workers' Earnings." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 46,4 (October 1987): 431-443.

MAXWELL, NAN L. "The Retirement Experience: Psychological and Financial Linkages to the Labor Market." *Social Science Quarterly* 66,1 (March 1985): 22-33.

MAXWELL, NAN L. and D'AMICO, RONALD. "Employment and Wage Effects of Involuntary Job Separation: Male-Female Differences." *American Economic Review* 76,2 (May 1986): 373-377.

MAXWELL, NAN L. and MOTT, FRANK L. "Trends in the Determinants of Early Childbearing." *Population and Environment* 9,2 (Summer 1987): 59-73.

MCELROY, MARJORIE B. "The Joint Determination of Household Membership and Market Work: The Case of Young Men." *Journal of Labor Economics* 3,3 (July 1985): 293-316.

MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D. "Differential Patterns of Female Labor-force Participation Surrounding the First Birth." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 44 (May 1982): 407-20.

MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.; MELBER, BARBARA D.; BILLY, JOHN O.G.; ZIMMERLE, DENISE M.; et alia. *The Changing Lives of American Women*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1988.

MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D. and MELBER, BARBARA D. "The Female Challenge -- Converging Dreams and Separate Realities." *Marketing Communications* 11,10 (November 1986): 29-36.

MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D. and MICKLIN, MICHAEL. "The Timing of the First Birth and Changes in Personal Efficacy." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 45,1 (February 1983): 47-55.

MCLEAN, R. A. and MOON, MARILYN. "Health, Obesity, and Earnings." *American Journal of Public Health* 70,9 (September 1980): 1006-9.

MELLOW, WESLEY. "A Multinomial Logit Model of Labor Turnover." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (Spring 1980): 227-34.

MENSCH, BARBARA S. and KANDEL, DENISE B. "Do Job Conditions Influence the Use of Drugs?" *Journal of Health & Social Behavior* 29 (June 1988): 169-184.

MENSCH, BARBARA S. and KANDEL, DENISE B. "Dropping out of High School and Drug Involvement." *Sociology of Education* 61 (April 1988): 95-113.

MENSCH, BARBARA S. and KANDEL, DENISE B. "Underreporting of Substance Use in a National Longitudinal Youth Cohort: Individual and Interviewer Effects." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 52,1 (Spring 1988): 100-124.

MERTENS, DONNA M. "Vocational Education and the High-Risk Student." *Journal of Vocational Education Research* 11,2 (Spring 1986): 1-15.

MICHAEL, ROBERT T. and TUMA, NANCY B. "Entry into Marriage and Parenthood by Young Adults." *Demography* 22,4 (November 1985): 515-544.

MICHAEL, ROBERT T. and TUMA, NANCY B. "Youth Employment: Does Life Begin at 16?" *Journal of Labor Economics* 2,4 (1984): 464-476.

MINCER, JACOB and JOVANOVIC, BOYAN. "Labor Mobility and Wages." In: *Studies in Labor Markets*, Sherwin Rosen, ed., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981.

MINCER, JACOB and LEIGHTON, LINDA S. "Turnover and Unemployment." In: *The Youth Labor Market Problem*, R.B. Freeman, et al., eds., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

MINCER, JACOB and OFEK, HAIM. "The Distribution of Lifetime Labor Force Participation of Married Women: Comment." *Journal of Political Economy* 87 (February 1979): 197-201.

MINCER, JACOB and OFEK, HAIM. "Interrupted Work Careers: Depreciation and Restoration of Human Capital." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Winter 1982): 3-24.

MOFFITT, ROBERT. "The Estimation of Fertility Equations on Panel Data." *Journal of Human Resources* 19 (1984): 22-34.

MOFFITT, ROBERT. "The Estimation of a Joint Wage-Hours Labor Supply Model." *Journal of Labor Economics* 2,4 (1984): 550-566.

MOFFITT, ROBERT. "Profiles of Fertility, Labour Supply, and Wages of Married Women: A Complete Life-Cycle Model." *Review of Economic Studies* 60 (1984): 263-278.

MONK - TURNER, ELIZABETH. "Economic Returns to Community and Four-Year College Education." *Sociological Quarterly* (Forthcoming).

MONK - TURNER, ELIZABETH. "Educational Differentiation and Status Attainments: The Community College Controversy." *Sociological Focus* 21 (April 1988): 141-151.

MONK - TURNER, ELIZABETH. "Effects of High School Delinquency on Educational Attainment and Adult Occupational Status." *Sociological Perspectives* (Forthcoming).

MONK - TURNER, ELIZABETH. "Sex, Educational Differentiation, and Occupational Status: Analyzing Occupational Differences for Community and Four-Year College Entrants." *The Sociological Quarterly* 24,3 (Summer 1983): 393-404.

MONK - TURNER, ELIZABETH. "Type of First College Entered and Occupational Achievements Among Young Men: Differences by Race." *American Sociological Review* (Forthcoming).

MONK - TURNER, ELIZABETH. "Wage Differences Between Community College and Four-Year College Entrants." *Free Inquiry* (November 1986).

MOON, MARILYN. "The Role of the Family in the Economic Well-being of the Elderly." *Gerontologist* 23,1 (February 1983): 45-50.

MOORE, KRISTIN A. and HOFFERTH, SANDRA L. "Factors Affecting Early Family Formation: A Path Model." *Population and Environment* 3,1 (Spring 1980): 73-98.

MOORE, KRISTIN A.; NORD, CHRISTINE W.; PETERSON, JAMES L. "Nonvoluntary Sexual Activity Among Adolescents." *Family Planning Perspectives* 21,3 (May/June 1989): 110-114.

MOORE, KRISTIN A. and WAITE, LINDA J. "Marital Dissolution, Early Motherhood and Early Marriage." *Social Forces* 60 (September 1981): 20-40.

MOORE, WILLIAM J.; PEARCE, DOUGLAS D.; WILSON, R. MARK. "The Regulation of Occupations and the Earnings of Women." *Journal of Human Resources* 16 (Summer 1981): 366-83.

MORASH, MERRY and RUCKER, LILA. "An Exploratory Study of the Connection of Mother's Age at Childbearing to Her Children's Delinquency in Four Data Sets." *Crime and Delinquency* 35, 1 (January 1989): 45-93.

MORGAN, LESLIE A. "Economic Change at Mid-Life Widowhood: A Longitudinal Analysis." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 43 (November 1981): 899-907.

MORGAN, LESLIE A. "Economic Well-Being Following Marital Termination: A Comparison of Widowed and Divorced Women." *Journal of Family Issues* 10,1 (1989): 86-101.

MORGAN, LESLIE A. "Outcomes of Marital Separation: A Longitudinal Test of Predictors." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 50 (May 1988): 493-498.

MORGAN, LESLIE A. "Work in Widowhood: A Viable Option?" *The Gerontologist* 20,5 (October 1980): 581-587.

MORGAN, WILLIAM R. "The Analysis of NLS Youth in Public and Private Schools: Response to Coleman and Hoffer." *Sociology of Education* 57,2 (April 1984): 122-28.

MORGAN, WILLIAM R. "Learning and Student Life Quality of Public and Private School Youth." *Sociology of Education* 56 (October 1983): 187-202.

MORRISON, DONNA R. and LICHTER, DANIEL T. "Family Migration and Female Employment: The Problem of Underemployment among Migrant Married Women." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 50 (February 1988): 161-172.

MOTT, FRANK L. *The Employment Revolution: Young American Women In the 1970's.* Cambridge, MA.: MIT Press, 1982.

MOTT, FRANK L. "The Pace of Repeated Childbearing among Young American Mothers." *Family Planning Perspectives* 18,1 (January/February 1986): 5-12.

MOTT, FRANK L. "Racial Differences in Female Labor Force Participation: Trends and Implications for the Future." *Urban and Social Change Review* 11 (1978): 21-27. Also in: *Working Women & Families*, K. Feinstein, ed., Beverly Hills, Sage Publications, 1979.

MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN. "Being an Only Child: Effects on Educational Progression and Career Orientation." *Journal of Family Issues* 3 (December 1982): 575-93.

MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN. "Factors Affecting Mortality in the Years Surrounding Retirement." In: *Retirement Among American Men*, Herbert S. Parnes, ed., Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1985.

MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN. "The Impact of Health Problems and Mortality on Family Well-Being." In: *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men*, Herbert S. Parnes, ed., Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1981.

MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN. "Linkages Between Sexual Activity and Alcohol and Drug Use Among American Adolescents." *Family Planning Perspectives* 20,3 (May/June 1988): 128-136.

MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN. "Variations in the Educational and Career Development Paths of Brothers and Sisters." In: *The Employment Revolution*, F.L. Mott, ed., Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1982.

MOTT, FRANK L. and MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM. "Early Childbearing and Completion of High School." *Family Planning Perspectives* 17,5 (September/October 1985): 234-37.

MOTT, FRANK L. and MAXWELL, NAN L. "School-Age Mothers: 1968-1979." *Family Planning Perspectives* 13 (November/December 1981): 287-92.

MOTT, FRANK L. and MOORE, SYLVIA F. "The Causes of Marital Disruption Among Young American Women: An Interdisciplinary Perspective." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41 (May 1979): 355-65.

MOTT, FRANK L. and MOORE, SYLVIA F. "The Tempo of Remarriage Among Young American Women." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 45 (May 1983): 427-36.

MOTT, FRANK L. and MOTT, SUSAN H. "Prospective Life Style Congruence Among American Adolescents: Variations in the Association Between Fertility Expectations and Ideas Regarding Women's Roles." *Social Forces* 63,1 (September 1984): 184-208.

MOTT, FRANK L. and SHAPIRO, DAVID. "Complementarity of Work and Fertility Among Young American Mothers." *Population Studies* 37 (1983): 239-252.

MOTT, FRANK L. and SHAPIRO, DAVID. "Trends in the Employment of Young Women: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982. Also in: *Monthly Labor Review*.

MUELLER, CHARLES F. "Migration of the Unemployed: A Relocation Assistance Program." *Monthly Labor Review* 104,4 (April 1981): 62-64.

NESTEL, GILBERT; MERCIER, JACQUELINE; SHAW, LOIS B. "Economic Consequences of Midlife Changes in Marital Status." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*, Lois B. Shaw, ed., Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983.

NEUMARK, DAVID B. "Employers' Discriminatory Behavior and the Estimation of Wage Discrimination." *Journal of Human Resources* 23,3 (Summer 1988): 279-295.

NEUMARK, DAVID B. "Gender Differences in Family Effects on Human Capital and Earnings: An Empirical Study of Siblings." In: *Applied Behavioral Economics*, Shlomo Maital, ed., New York: Columbia University Press, 1988.

NIELSEN, JOYCE M. and ENDO, RUSSELL. "Marital Status and Socioeconomic Status: The Case of Female-Headed Families." *International Journal of Women's Studies* 6,2 (March-April 1983): 130-147.

O'CONNELL, JOHN F. "The Union Wage Effect: Differential Determinants and Differential Returns." *Quarterly Review of Economics & Business* 20,4 (Winter 1980): 107-117.

O'NEILL, JUNE. "Some Relevant Policy Uses of the NLS." *Social Indicators Newsletter* 18 (September 1983): 1-10.

O'NEILL, JUNE. "The Trend in the Male-Female Wage Gap in the United States." *Journal of Labor Economics* 3,1 (1985): S91-S116.

O'NEILL, JUNE; BASSI, LAURIE; WOLF, DOUGLAS. "The Duration of Welfare Spells." *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 69,2 (May 1987): 241-248.

OFEK, HAIM and SANTOS, FREDRICKA P. "The Economic Attainment of Women: A Comparative Analysis of the Parental Role." *Economica* (November 1979): 427-433.

OLSEN, RANDALL J. "The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience Merged Child-Mother Data." *Journal of Human Resources* 24,2 (Spring 1989): 336-339.

OLSON, LAWRENCE; WHITE, HALBERT; SHEFRIN, H.M. "Optimal Investment in Schooling When Incomes are Risky." *Journal of Political Economy* 87 (June 1979): 522-39.

ORTIZ, VILMA. "Generational Status, Family Background and Educational Attainment Among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Youth." In: *Latino College Students*, Michael Olivas, ed., NY: Teachers College, 1986.

ORTIZ, VILMA and FENNELLY, KATHERINE D. "Early Childbearing and Employment Among Young Mexican, Black and White Women." *Social Science Quarterly* 69, 4 (December 1988).

ORTIZ, VILMA and SANTANA COONEY, ROSEMARY. "Sex-Role Attitudes and Labor Force Participation among Young Hispanic Females and Non-Hispanic White Females." *Social Science Quarterly* 65,2 (June 1984): 392-400.

PALMORE, ERDMAN B.; BURCHETT, BRUCE M.; FILLENBAUM, GERDA G.; GEORGE, LINDA K.; et alia. *Retirement: Causes and Consequences*. New York, N.Y.: Springer Publishing Company, 1985.

PALMORE, ERDMAN B.; FILLENBAUM, GERDA G.; GEORGE, LINDA K. "Consequences of Retirement." *Journal of Gerontology* 39,1 (1984): 109-16.

PALMORE, ERDMAN B.; GEORGE, LINDA K.; FILLENBAUM, GERDA G. "Predictors of Retirement." *Journal of Gerontology* 37 (1982): 733-42.

PARNES, HERBERT S. "From the Middle to the Later Years: Longitudinal Studies of the Pre- and Post-Retirement Experience of Men." *Research on Aging* 3 (December 1981): 387-402.

PARNES, HERBERT S. "Health, Pension Policy and Retirement." *Aging and Work* 6,2 (1983): 93-101.

PARNES, HERBERT S. "Inflation and Early Retirement: Recent Longitudinal Findings." *Monthly Labor Review* 104 (July 1981): 27-30.

PARNES, HERBERT S. "The National Longitudinal Surveys: An Interim Assessment." In: *Manpower Research and Labor Economics*, G. Swanson & J. Michaelson, eds., Sage Publications, 1979.

PARNES, HERBERT S. "An Overview of Results from the National Longitudinal Surveys." *Review of Public Data Use* 9,1 (April 1981): 31-38.

PARNES, HERBERT S. *Unemployment Experience of Individuals Over a Decade.* Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1982.

PARNES, HERBERT S. *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men.* Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981.

PARNES, HERBERT S.; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; HAURIN, R. JEAN; LESS, LAWRENCE; et alia. *Retirement Among American Men.* Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1985.

PARNES, HERBERT S.; GAGEN, MARY G.; KING, RANDALL H. "Job Loss Among Long-Service Workers." In: *Work and Retirement*: A Longitudinal Study of Men. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1981.

PARNES, HERBERT S. and LESS, LAWRENCE. "Variation in Selected Forms of Leisure Activity Among Elderly Males." In: *Current Perspectives on Aging and the Life Cycle*, Volume 1. Work, Retirement, and Social Policy, Z. Blau, ed., Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1985.

PARNES, HERBERT S. and NESTEL, GILBERT. "The Retirement Experience." In: *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men*, H.S. Parnes, ed., Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981.

PARNES, HERBERT S. and RICH, MALCOLM C. "Perspectives on Educational Attainment from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Behavior." *Research in Sociology of Education and Socialization* 1 (1980): 161-188.

PARNES, HERBERT S. and SHEETS, CAROL T. "The National Longitudinal Surveys Data Files: Content and Structure." In: *Data Bases in the Humanities and the Social Sciences*, J. Raber & G. Marks, eds., New York: North-Holland Publishing, 1980.

PARNES, HERBERT S. and SPROAT, KEZIA. "A Description of the National Longitudinal Surveys." In: *ARRIVE: Annual Review of Research in Vocational Education*, Vol. 1. (1980): 323-30.

PARSONS, DONALD O. "The Decline in Male Labor Force Participation." *Journal of Political Economy* 88 (February 1980): 117-34.

PARSONS, DONALD O. "The Male Labor Force Participation Decision: Health, Reported Health, and Economic Incentives." *Economica* 49 (1982): 81-91.

PARSONS, DONALD O. "Racial Trends in Male Labor Force Participation." *American Economic Review* 70 (December 1980): 911-20.

PASSMORE, DAVID L. "A Measurement Model for Labor Force Attachment of Youth." *Journal of Technical and Vocational Education* 4 (1987): 45-60.

PASSMORE, DAVID L.; AY, UNAL; ROCKEL, SHERYL; WADE, BARBARA; et alia. "Employment Conditions of Youths Whose Use of English is Limited." *Journal for Vocational Special Needs Education* 5 (Fall 1982): 3-8.

PASSMORE, DAVID L.; AY, UNAL; ROCKEL, SHERYL; WADE, BARBARA; et alia. "Health and Youth Employment." *Applied Economics* 15,6 (December 1983): 715-29.

PASSMORE, DAVID L.; AY, UNAL; GEER, EDWARD M. "Reliability of the Knowledge of the World of Work Test." *Journal of Studies in Technical Careers* 4 (Fall 1982): 309-11.

PASSMORE, DAVID L. and MOHAMED, DOMINIC A. "Application of Logistic Regression Techniques in Survey Research." *Journal of Vocational Education Research* 9,1 (1984): 1-9.

PETERS, H. ELIZABETH. "Retrospective versus Panel Data in Analyzing Life-Cycle Events." *Journal of Human Resources* 23,4 (Fall 1988): 488-513.

PETERSON, JAMES L. "An Agenda for Socioeconomic Life Cycle Research." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (1980): 95-110.

PETERSON, JAMES L. "Work and Socioeconomic Life Cycles: An Agenda for Longitudinal Research." *Monthly Labor Review* 102 (February 1979): 23-27.

PETERSON, RICHARD R. "The Effect of Divorce on Wages of Working Women." *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* 6 (1987): 61-79.

PETERSON, RICHARD R. *Women, Work, and Divorce*. Ithaca, NY: State University of New York Press, 1989.

PFEFFER, JEFFREY and ROSS, JERRY. "The Effects of Marriage and a Working Wife on Occupational and Wage Attainment." *Administrative Science Quarterly* 27,1 (March 1982): 66-80.

PFEFFER, JEFFREY and ROSS, JERRY. "Union-Nonunion Effects on Wage and Status Attainment." *Industrial Relations* 19 (Spring 1980): 140-51.

PFEFFER, JEFFREY and ROSS, JERRY. "Unionization and Female Wage and Status Attainment." *Industrial Relations* 20 (Spring 1981): 179-85.

PFEFFER, JEFFREY and ROSS, JERRY. "Unionization and Income Inequality." *Industrial Relations* 20 (Fall 1981): 271-85.

PHILLIBER, WILLIAM W. and HILLER, DANA V. "Relative Occupational Attainments of Spouses and Later Changes in Marriage and Wife's Work Experience." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 45 (February 1983): 161-70.

PHILLIPS, LLAD and VOTEY, HAROLD L. "Black Women, Economic Disadvantage, and Incentives to Crime." *American Economic Review* 74,2 (May 1984): 293-297.

PHILLIPS, LLAD and VOTEY, HAROLD L. "The Choice Between Legitimate and Illegitimate Work: Micro Study of Individual Behavior." *Contemporary Policy Issues* 5,4 (October 1987): 59-72.

PHILLIPS, LLAD and VOTEY, HAROLD L. "Crimes by Youth: Deterrence and Moral Compliance with the Law." *Contemporary Policy Issues* 5,4 (October 1987): 73-90.

PHILLIPS, LLAD and VOTEY, HAROLD L. "The Influence of Police Interventions and Alternative Income Sources on the Dynamic Process of Choosing Crime as a Career." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 3,3 (September 1987): 251-273.

PITCHER, BRIAN L. and HONG, SUNG YOUNG. "Older Men's Perceptions of Personal Control: The Effect of Health Status." *Sociological Perspectives* 29,3 (July 1986): 397-419.

PITCHER, BRIAN L.; SPYKERMAN, BRYAN R.; GAZI-TABATABAIE, MAHMOOD. "Stability of Perceived Personal Control for Older Black and White Men." *Research on Aging* 9,2 (June 1987): 200-225.

PITCHER, BRIAN L.; STINNER, WILLIAM F.; TONEY, MICHAEL B. "Patterns of Migration Propensity for Black and White American Men: Evidence from a Cohort Analysis." *Research on Aging* 7,1 (March 1985): 94-120.

POLACHEK, SOLOMON W. "Occupational Self-Selection: A Human Capital Approach to Sex Differences in Occupational Structure." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 63 (February 1981): 60-69.

POLACHEK, SOLOMON W. "Secular Changes in Female Job Aspirations." In: *Retirement Policy in an Aging Society*, R.L. Clark, ed., Durham: Duke University Press, 1980.

POLACHEK, SOLOMON W. "Simultaneous Equations Models of Sex Discrimination." In: *Income Inequality: Trends and International Comparisons*, J. Morony, ed., Lexington: D.C. Heath & Company, 1979.

POLACHEK, SOLOMON W. "Women in the Economy: Perspectives on Gender Inequality." In: *Comparable Work Issues for the 80s*, Edited by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Vol. 1 (1984): 34-53.

PRESSER, HARRIET B. "Shift Work and Child Care Among Young Dual-Earner American Parents." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 50 (February 1988): 133-148.

PRESSER, HARRIET B. "Some Economic Complexities of Child Care Provided by Grandmothers." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 51 (August 1989).

PRESSER, HARRIET B. "Young American Parents as Shiftworkers: Their Distinctive Socio-Demographic Characteristics." In: *Contemporary Advances in Shiftwork Research: Theoretical and Practical Aspects in the Late 80s*, A. Oginski, et al., eds., Poland: Medical Academy, 1987.

QUAN, NGUYEN T. "Unionism and the Size Distribution of Earnings." *Industrial Relations* 23 (Spring 1984): 270-277.

RAELIN, JOSEPH A. *Building a Career: The Effect of Initial Job Experiences and Related Work Attitudes on Later Employment*. Kalamazoo, MI: Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1980.

RAELIN, JOSEPH A. "A Comparative Analysis of Female-Male Early Youth Careers." *Industrial Relations* 21 (Spring 1982): 231-47.

RAELIN, JOSEPH A. "A Comparative Study of Later Work Experience Among Full-Time, Part-Time, and Unemployed Male Youth." *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 19 (December 1981): 315-27.

RAELIN, JOSEPH A. "First-Job Effects on Career Development." *Personnel Administrator* 28,8 (August 1983): 71-76.

RAELIN, JOSEPH A. "Youth, Permanent Part-Time Employment as a Labor Market Alternative to Full-Time Work: A Longitudinal Analysis." *Journal of Occupational Behavior* 4 (1983): 179-191.

RAGAN, JAMES F. and TREMBLAY, CAROL HORTON. "Testing for Employee Discrimination by Race and Sex." *Journal of Human Resources* 23,1 (Winter 1988): 123-137.

REEDER, AMY L. and CONGER, RAND D. "Differential Mother and Father Influences on the Educational Attainment of Black and White Women." *The Sociological Quarterly* 25,2 (Spring 1984): 239-250.

REXROAT, CYNTHIA. "Women's Work Expectations and Labor Market Experience in Early and Middle Family Life-Cycle Stages." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 47,1 (1985): 131-142.

REXROAT, CYNTHIA and SHEHAN, CONSTANCE. "Differential Effects of Industrial and Worker Resources on Women's Wages." *Social Science Research* 15 (1986): 1-27.

REXROAT, CYNTHIA and SHEHAN, CONSTANCE. "Expected versus Actual Work Roles of Women." *American Sociological Review* 49 (1984): 349-58.

RHOTON, PATRICIA and STATHAM-MACKE, ANNE. "Attitudes Toward Women Working: Changes Over Time and Implications for the Labor Force Behaviors of Husbands and Wives." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*, Lois B. Shaw, ed., Lexington: Lexington Books, 1983.

RICHE, MARTHA F. "Longitudinal Surveys." *American Demographics* 4 (June 1982): 38-9.

ROBINSON, JAMES C. "Worker Responses to Workplace Hazards." *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law* 12,4 (Winter 1987): 665-682.

ROBINSON, JAMES C. "Workplace Hazards and Workers' Desires for Union Representation." *Journal of Labor Research* 9,3 (Summer 1988): 237-249.

ROMERO, CAROL JUSENIUS. "Retirement and Older American's Participation in Volunteer Activities." In: *Problem Isn't Age: Work and Older Americans*, S.H. Sandell, ed., New York: Praeger, 1987.

ROSENBERG, SAM. "Economic Contractions and Racial Differentials in Male Job Mobility." *Industrial Relations* 26,3 (Fall 1987): 291-295.

ROSENBERG, SAM. "Occupational Mobility and Short Cycles." In: *The Dynamics of Labour Market Segmentation*, Frank Wilkinson, ed., New York: Academic Press, 1981.

ROSENBERG, SAM. "Racial Differences in Younger Male Occupational Mobility over the Business Cycle, 1966-1975." *Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Annual Industrial Relations Research Association* (1986): 391-399.

ROSENFELD, RACHEL A. "Race and Sex Differences in Career Dynamics." *American Sociological Review* 45 (August 1980): 583-609.

ROSENFELD, RACHEL A. "Women's Occupational Careers: Individual and Structural Explanations." *Sociology of Work and Occupations* 6 (August 1979): 283-311.

ROSENFELD, RACHEL A. and NIELSEN, FRANCOIS. "Inequality and Careers: A Dynamic Model of Socioeconomic Achievement." *Sociological Methods and Research* 12,3 (February 1984): 279-321.

RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W. "Changing Economic Benefits for College Graduates." *Economics of Education Review* 3,2 (Spring 1984).

RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W. "Dropping Out of High School: The Influence of Race, Sex, and Family Background." *American Educational Research Journal* 20 (Summer 1983): 199-220.

RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W. "The Economic Decline Of College Graduates: Fact Or Fallacy?" *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Winter 1980): 99-112.

RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W. "The Incidence and Wage Effects of Occupational Training Among Young Men." *Social Science Quarterly* 65,3 (September 1984): 775-788.

RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W. "The Influence of Family Background on Education, Earnings, and Wealth." *Social Forces* 61 (March 1983): 755-773.

RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W. "Recent High School and College Experiences of Youth: Variations by Race, Sex, and Social Class." *Youth and Society* 4 (June 1982): 449-470.

SAN, GEE. "The Early Labor Force Experience of College Students and their Post-College Success." *Economics of Education Review* 5,1 (1986): 65-76. Also Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1984.

SANDELL, STEVEN H. "Is the Unemployment Rate of Women Too Low? A Direct Test of the Economic Theory of Job Search." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 62 (November 1980): 634-37.

SANDELL, STEVEN H. "Job Search by Unemployed Women: Determinants of the Asking Wage." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 33 (April 1980): 368-78.

SANDELL, STEVEN H. "Lifetime Labor Force Participation of Married Women." In: *American Workers in a Full Employment Economy: A Compendium.* U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, 1980.

SANDELL, STEVEN H. and SHAPIRO, DAVID. "Work Expectations, Human Capital Accumulation and the Wages of Young Women." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Summer 1980): 335-53.

SANTOS, RICHARD. "Estimating Youth Employment and Unemployment: The National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth Labor Market Experience." *Review of Public Data Use* 10 (1982): 127-135.

SANTOS, RICHARD. *Hispanic Youth: Emerging Workers.* New York: Praeger Publishing, 1985.

SANTOS, RICHARD. "Measuring the Employment Status of Youth: A Comparison of the Current Population Survey and the National Longitudinal Survey." *Proceedings of the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting, Industrial Relations Research Association* (1981): 62-68.

SCANZONI, JOHN. "Work and Fertility Control Sequences Among Younger Married Women." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41 (November 1979): 739-48.

SELLMAN, WAYNE S. and LAURENCE, JANICE H. "Aptitude Testing in DOD and the Profile of American Youth Study." *Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Military Testing Association* (October 1981): 1627-1635.

SHAPIRO, DAVID. "Wage Differentials Among Black, Hispanic, and White Male Youth." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 37,4 (July 1984): 570-581.

SHAPIRO, DAVID and CROWLEY, JOAN E. "Aspirations and Expectations of Youth in the United States. Part 2. Employment Activity." *Youth & Society* 14 (September 1982): 33-58.

SHAPIRO, DAVID and MOTT, FRANK L. "Effects of Selected Variables on Work Hours of Young Women." *Monthly Labor Review* 106,7 (July 1983): 31-34.

SHAPIRO, DAVID and MOTT, FRANK L. "Labor Supply Behavior of Prospective and New Mothers." *Demography* 16 (May 1979): 199-208.

SHAPIRO, DAVID and SANDELL, STEVEN H. "Age Discrimination in Wages and Displaced Older Men." *Southern Economic Journal* 52,1 (July 1985): 90-102.

SHAPIRO, DAVID and SHAW, LOIS B. "Growth in the Labor Force Attachment of Married Women: Accounting for Changes in the 1970s." *Southern Economic Journal* 50 (October 1983): 461-473.

SHAPIRO, DAVID and SHAW, LOIS B. "Labor Force Attachment of Married Women Age 30 to 34: An Intercohort Comparison." In: *The Employment Revolution: Young American Women in the 1970s*, Frank L. Mott, ed., Cambridge: MIT Press, 1982.

SHAW, KATHRYN L. "A Formulation of the Earnings Function Using the Concept of Occupational Investment." *Journal of Human Resources* 19,3 (1984): 319-340.

SHAW, KATHRYN L. "Occupational Change, Employer Change, and the Transferability of Skills." *Southern Economic Journal* 53,3 (January 1987): 702-719.

SHAW, LOIS B. "Causes of Irregular Employment Patterns." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*. Lexington: D.C. Heath, 1981.

SHAW, LOIS B. "Determinants of the Increasing Work Attachment of Married Women." *Work and Occupations: An International Journal of Sociology* 12,1 (February 1985): 41-57.

SHAW, LOIS B. "High School Completion for Young Women: Effects of Low Income and Living with a Single Parent." *Journal of Family Issues* 3 (June 1982): 147-63.

SHAW, LOIS B. *Midlife Women at Work: A Fifteen Year Perspective*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1986.

SHAW, LOIS B. "Retirement Plans of Middle-Aged Women." *The Gerontologist* 24,2 (April 1984): 154-159.

SHAW, LOIS B. *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*. Lexington: Lexington Books, 1983.

SHAW, LOIS B. and SHAPIRO, DAVID. "Women's Work Plans: Contrasting Expectations and Actual Work Experience." *Monthly Labor Review* 110,11 (November 1987): 7-13.

SHAW, LOIS B. and SHAW, RACHEL. "From Midlife to Retirement: The Middle-Aged Woman Worker." In: *Working Women: Past, Present, Future*, K. S. Koziara, et al., eds, Industrial Relations Research Association, 1987.

SHAW, LOIS B. and STATHAM, ANNE. "Fertility Expectations and the Changing Role of Women." In: *The Employment Revolution*, Frank L. Mott, ed., Cambridge: MIT Press, 1982.

SHIELDS, PATRICIA M. "The Burden of the Draft: The Vietnam Years." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 9 (Fall 1981).

SHIELDS, PATRICIA M. "Enlistment During the Vietnam Era and the 'Representation' Issue of the All- Volunteer Force." *Armed Forces and Society* 7 (Fall 1980): 133-51.

SINGER, BURTON. "Individual Histories as the Focus of Analysis in Longitudinal Surveys." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (1980): 126-35.

SMITH, JAMES P. "The Convergence to Racial Equality in Women's Wages." In: *Women in the Labor Market*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1979.

SMITH, MARVIN M. "Early Labor Market Experiences of Youth and Subsequent Wages." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 44,4 (October 1985): 391-400.

SOBOL, MARION G. "Factors Influencing Private Capital Accumulation on the 'Eve of Retirement." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 61 (November 1979): 585-93.

SOLBERG, ERIC J. "The Supply of Labor Time of Mature Females." *Atlantic Economic Journal* 9,3 (September 1981): 20-33.

SOUTH, SCOTT J. and SPITZE, GLENNA D. "Determinants of Divorce over the Marital Life Course." *American Sociological Review* 51,4 (August 1986): 583-590.

SPITZE, GLENNA D. "Black Family Migration and Wives' Employment." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 46,4 (November 1984): 781-790.

SPITZE, GLENNA D. "The Division of Task Responsibility in U.S. Households: Longitudinal Adjustments to Change." *Social Forces* 64,3 (March 1986): 689-701.

SPITZE, GLENNA D. "The Effect of Family Migration on Wives' Employment: How Long Does it Last." *Social Science Quarterly* 65 (March 1984): 21-36.

SPITZE, GLENNA D. "Family Migration Largely Unresponsive to Wife's Employment." *Sociology and Social Research* 70,3 (April 1986): 231-234.

SPITZE, GLENNA D. and SOUTH, SCOTT J. "Women's Employment, Time Expenditure and Divorce." *Journal of Family Issues* 6 (1985): 307-29.

SPITZE, GLENNA D. and WAITE, LINDA J. "Labor Force and Work Attitudes." *Sociology of Work and Occupations* 7 (February 1980): 3-32.

SPITZE, GLENNA D. and WAITE, LINDA J. "Wives' Employment: The Roles of Husbands' Perceived Attitudes." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 43 (February 1981): 117-24.

SPITZE, GLENNA D. and WAITE, LINDA J. "Young Women's Preferences for Market Work: Responses to Marital Events." *Research in Population Economics* 3 (1981): 147-66.

SPROAT, KEZIA. "How Do Families Fare When the Breadwinner Retires?" *Monthly Labor Review* 106 (December 1983): 40-44.

SPROAT, KEZIA. "Using National Longitudinal Surveys to Track Young Workers." *Monthly Labor Review* 102 (October 1979): 28-33.

SPROAT, KEZIA; CHURCHILL, HELENE; SHEETS, CAROL T. *The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: An Annotated Bibliography.* Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1985.

STEPHAN, PAULA E. and SCHROEDER, LARRY D. "Career Decisions and Labor Force Participation of Married Women." In: *Women in the Labor Market*, C. B. Lloyd, et. al., eds., New York: Columbia University Press, 1979.

STEPHENSON, STANLEY P. "From School to Work: A Transition with Job Search Implications." *Youth and Society* 11 (September 1979): 114-32.

STEPHENSON, STANLEY P. "In-School Labor Force Status and Early Post-School Labor Market Outcomes for Young Women." *Applied Economics* 13 (1981): 279-302.

STEPHENSON, STANLEY P. "A Markov Model of School vs. Work Choices of Black and White Young Men." *Applied Economics* 14 (February 1982): 43-61.

STEPHENSON, STANLEY P. "The Transition from School to Work with Job Search Implications." In: *Conference Report on Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning.* U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

STEPHENSON, STANLEY P. "A Turnover Analysis of Joblessness for Young Women." *Research in Labor Economics* 5 (1982): 279-318.

STEPHENSON, STANLEY P. "Work in College and Subsequent Wage Rates." *Research in Higher Education*, N.D.

STEPHENSON, STANLEY P. "Young Women and Labor: In-School Labor Force Status and Early Postschool Labor Market Outcomes." *Youth and Society* 13 (December 1981): 123-55.

STEPHENSON, STANLEY P. and EISELE, TURA W. "The Impact of Financial Aid on Women's Demand for Higher Education." *Research in Higher Education* 17,4 (1982): 345-361.

STERN, STEVEN. "Estimating a Simultaneous Search Model." *Journal of Labor Economics* (July 1989).

STEVENSON, WAYNE. "The Relationship Between Youth Employment and Future Employability and Earnings." In: *Conference Report on Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning*. U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

STINNER, WILLIAM F. and KHOSROSHAHIN, MEHDI. "Selectivity Among Nonmetropolitan-Bound Male Migrants in the Middle and Later Years." *Research on Aging* 7,3 (September 1985): 472-488.

STINNER, WILLIAM F.; PITCHER, BRIAN L.; TONEY., MICHAEL B. "Discriminators of Migration Propensity Among Black and White Men in the Middle and Later Years." *Research on Aging* 7,4 (December 1985): 535-562.

TAGGART, ROBERT. *Youth Knowledge Development Report 2.1 - Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1980.

TAGGART, ROBERT; SUM, ANDREW; BERLIN, GORDON. "Basic Skills: The Sine Qua Non." *Youth & Society* 19,1 (September 1987): 3-21.

TOLBERT, CHARLES M. "Industrial Segmentation and Men's Career Mobility." *American Sociological Review* 47 (August 1982): 457-77.

TONEY, MICHAEL B.; GOLESORKHI, BANU; STINNER, WILLIAM F. "Residence Exposure and Fertility Expectations of Young Mormon and Non-Mormon Women in Utah." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (May 1985): 459-465.

TONEY, MICHAEL B.; PITCHER, BRIAN L.; STINNER, WILLIAM F. "Geographic Mobility and Locus of Control." *Journal of Psychology* 119,4 (1986): 361-368.

TONEY, MICHAEL B. and SWEARENGEN, ROGER. "Migration Data: Prospects for Research Based on the Youth Cohort of the NLS." *Review of Public Data Use* 12 (1984): 211-219.

TREAS, JUDITH A. "Differential Achievement: Race, Sex, and Jobs." *Sociology and Social Research* 62,3 (April 1978): 387-40.

TREAS, JUDITH A. and TYREE, ANDREA. "Prestige Versus Socioeconomic Status in the Attainment Processes of American Men and Women." *Social Science Research* 8 (September 1979): 201-21.

TREMBLAY, CAROL HORTON. "A Comment on 'Regional Wage Differentials: Has the South Risen Again?'." *Review of Economics and Statistics* (1986).

TREMBLAY, CAROL HORTON. "The Impact of School and College Expenditures on the Wages of Southern and Non-Southern Workers." *Journal of Labor Research* 7,2 (Spring 1986): 201-211.

TROST, ROBERT P. and LEE, LUNG-FEI. "Technical Training and Earnings: A Polychotomous Choice Model with Selectivity." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 66,1 (February 1984): 151-156.

TUMA, NANCY B. and MICHAEL, ROBERT T. "A Comparison of Statistical Models for Life Course Analysis with an Application to First Marriage." In: *Current Perspectives on Aging and the Life Cycle*, D. I. Kertzer, ed., Vol. 2. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1986.

UPCHURCH, DAWN M. and MCCARTHY, JAMES. "Adolescent Childbearing and High School Completion in the 1980s: Have Things Changed?" *Family Planning Perspectives* (Forthcoming).

USEEM, MICHAEL. "Educational and Military Experience of Young Men During the Vietnam Era: Non-Linear Effects of Parental Social Class." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 8 (Spring 1980): 15-29.

VAN VELSOR, ELLEN and O'RAND, ANGELA M. "Family Life Cycle, Work Career Patterns, and Women's Wages at Midlife." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (May 1984): 365-73.

VINING, DANIEL R. "On the Possibility of the Reemergence of a Dysgenic Trend with Respect to Intelligence in American Fertility Differentials." *Intelligence* 6 (1982): 241-264.

WAITE, LINDA J. "Working Wives and the Life Cycle." *American Journal of Sociology* 86 (September 1980): 272-94.

WAITE, LINDA J. and BERRYMAN, SUE E. "Job Stability Among Young Women: A Comparison of Traditional and Nontraditional Occupations." *American Journal of Sociology* 92,3 (November 1986): 568-95.

WAITE, LINDA J.; GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K.; WITSBERGER, CHRISTINA. "Nonfamily Living and the Erosion of Traditional Family Orientations Among Young Adults." *American Sociological Review* 51,4 (August 1986): 541-554.

WAITE, LINDA J. and SPITZE, GLENNA D. "Young Women's Transition to Marriage." *Demography* 18 (November 1981): 681-94.

WALDRON, INGRID and HEROLD, JOAN. "Employment, Attitudes Toward Employment, and Women's Health." *Women & Health* 11 (1986): 79-86.

WALDRON, INGRID; HEROLD, JOAN; DUNN, DENNIS. "How Valid are Self-Report Measures for Evaluating Relationships Between Women's Health and Labor Force Participation?" *Women & Health* 7 (Summer 1982): 53-66.

WALDRON, INGRID; HEROLD, JOAN; DUNN, DENNIS; STAUM, ROGER. "Reciprocal Effects of Health and Labor Force Participation Among Women: Evidence from Two Longitudinal Studies." *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 24 (February 1982): 126-32.

WALDRON, INGRID and JACOBS, JERRY A. "Effects of Labor Force Participation on Women's Health - New Evidence from a Longitudinal Study." *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 30,12 (December 1988): 977-983.

WALDRON, INGRID and JACOBS, JERRY A. "Effects of Multiple Roles on Women's Health- Evidence from a National Longitudinal Study." *Women & Health* (Forthcoming).

WANNER, RICHARD A. and LEWIS, L. S. "Economic Segmentation and the Course of the Occupational Career." *Work and Occupations* 10,3 (August 1983): 307-324.

WANNER, RICHARD A. and MCDONALD, LYNN. "Ageism in the Labor Market: Estimating Earnings Discrimination Against Older Workers." *Journal of Gerontology* 38,6 (1983): 738-744.

WIELGOSZ, JOHN B. and CARPENTER, SUSAN A. "The Effectiveness of Alternative Methods of Searching for Jobs and Finding Them: An Exploratory Analysis of the Data Bearing Upon Coping with Joblessness." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 46,2 (April 1987): 151-164.

WILSON, R. MARK. "An Analysis of Initial Occupational and Educational Choices of Black and White Men and Women." *Review of Business and Economic Research* 15,2 (Winter 1979-80): 28-45.

WINDLE, MICHAEL. "Substance Use and Abuse Among Adolescent Runaways: A Four-Year Follow-up Study." *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* (Forthcoming).

WINDLE, MICHAEL and BLANE, HOWARD T. "Cognitive Ability and Drinking Behavior in a National Sample of Young Adults." *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 13,1 (January/February 1989): 43-48.

WOLFE, BARBARA L. "Childbearing and/or Labor Force Participation: the Education Connection." *Research in Population Economics*, Volume 2, 1980.

WOLPIN, KENNETH I. "Estimating a Structural Search Model: The Transition from School to Work." *Econometrica* 55,4 (July 1987): 801-818.

ZALOKAR, C. NADJA. "Careers of Young Women During the Transitional Decade of the 1970s." *Contemporary Policy Issues* 7,1 (January 1989): 95-109.

ZALOKAR, C. NADJA. "Generational Differences in Female Occupational Attainment -- Have the 1970's Changed Women's Opportunities?" *American Economic Review* 76,2 (May 1986): 378-381.

ZALOKAR, C. NADJA. "Male-Female Differences in Occupational Choice and the Demand for General and Occupation-Specific Human Capital." *Economic Inquiry* 26,1 (January 1988): 59-74.